

Dr. L. S. Rogers

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS



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(President of the Association.)



National Association for
the Prevention of
Tuberculosis.

Report of Council

TO THE

Twenty-Ninth General Meeting
of Members

TO BE HELD AT

19, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.
(by courtesy of the British Red Cross Society)

On Wednesday, July 18, 1928.

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1928.

Object, Methods and Membership of the Association.

1. OBJECT.—The prevention of Tuberculosis.
2. MEMBERSHIP.—The Association consists of Ordinary and of Life Members. The contribution of Ordinary Members is 5s. annually. Those who subscribe annually a sum of not less than one guinea are enrolled as Subscribing Members. Life Members give a donation of five guineas.
3. METHODS.—
 - I. The education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of—
 - (a) A Central Office for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention.
 - (b) The circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigations of the above points.
 - (c) Public lectures by men approved by the Council. Addresses at congresses and other public gatherings.
 - (d) Co-operation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health.
 - (e) The co-operation of the public press.
 - (f) Periodical congresses and the issue of an annual report.
 - (g) The promotion of the establishment of open-air sanatoriums for tuberculous patients.
 - II. The influencing of Parliament, County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Chambers of Agriculture, and other public authorities on matters relating to the prevention of tuberculosis.
 - III. The establishment throughout the Kingdom of local branches of the Association. Secretaries of branches are supplied with all literature at cost price.

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THE MARCHIONESS OF TITCHFIELD.

(Chairman of the Appeal Committee.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Council's Report

To the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday,
18th July, 1928, at 19, BERKELEY STREET, W.1 (by courtesy
of the British Red Cross Society).

Special Appeal.

The time is drawing near when the Special Appeal will close down, after a career of wonderful success. The Appeal was launched two years ago at a dinner at the Mansion House, which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the Association, attended. The Appeal has a record of achievement in nearly all its undertakings. This is entirely due, in the first place, to the unselfish work of the Chairman, the Marchioness of Titchfield, who has never spared time or energy in making the various functions successful, and secondly, to Mrs. Frank Braham, the Appeal Organiser, whose remarkable enthusiasm and organising genius have played a large part in the extraordinarily successful issue.

As a final effort it has been decided to give a lunch at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, July 17th, on the second anniversary of the inauguration of the Appeal. Great hopes are entertained that at this lunch the sum asked for, viz., £100,000, will be forthcoming. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, has kindly accepted Lady Titchfield's invitation and will speak on behalf of the Appeal. After this date, the Special Appeal Office at 20, Hanover Square, will shortly close down. A final report and balance sheet will be issued to all subscribers in the autumn.

Lunch.

Although no big functions have been held during the year, the money has been steadily flowing in, and the total amount up to June 30th is **£59,055 17s. 6d.** This is all the more satisfactory as it shows that the awakened interest in the Association's work continues and grows, and that people's attention has been really attracted by the many and varied ways in which the Appeal has been brought to their notice.

Badges. The badges for motors and for personal use, the idea of which was suggested by Mrs. Nathan, a member of the Appeal Committee, and has proved most successful, have been bought in large quantities. Thanks are due to several ladies of the Committee who have undertaken the sale of badges in different counties.

Seals. In the late autumn, Mrs. Lionel Harris, another member of the Committee, presented a die of a seal stamp, similar in design to the badge; 100,000 were printed and a great number of these seals were used during Christmas for sealing letters and parcels. They are still being sold.

Both these attractive souvenirs have been the means of bringing in a considerable amount of money, and the Council is deeply grateful to these two ladies for their practical sympathy with the Appeal.

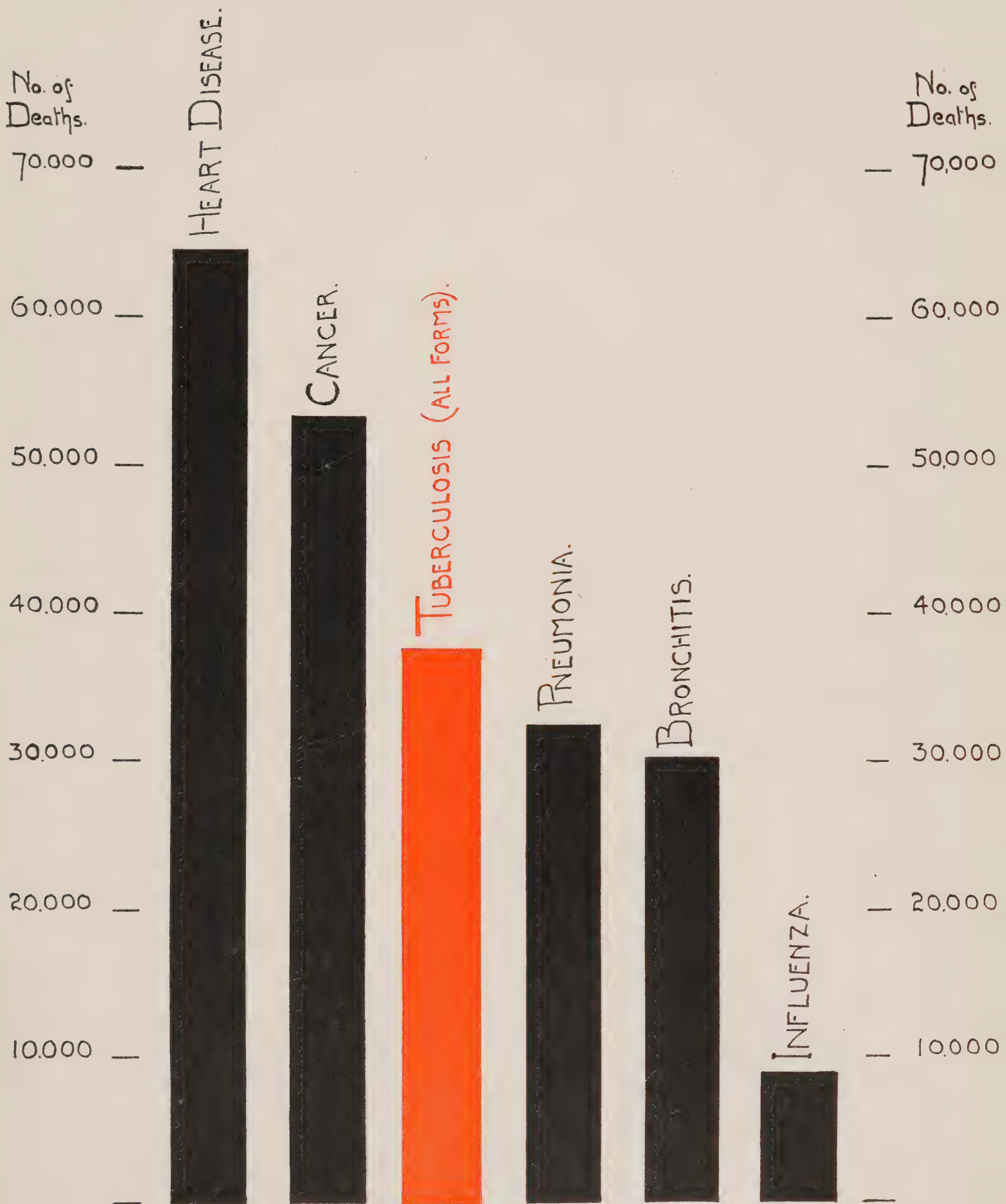
Posters. In order to make the Association and its Appeal more widely known, posters were issued and distributed in hotels, railways, restaurants, shops, offices, etc. Through the interest and influence of Sir Clifford Cory, the Association had the good fortune to enlist the sympathy of Lord Ashfield, who generously gave permission for posters to be exhibited in the Underground Railway System for a time without charge. Everyone knows how extremely valuable such an offer was, both from the publicity as well as the financial point of view. The Association cannot sufficiently thank Lord Ashfield and Sir Clifford Cory for helping them in this way.

Broadcasting. The Special Appeal was given permission to broadcast an appeal in connection with the "Week's Good Cause" by the British Broadcasting Company on Sunday, August 28th, which was undertaken by the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, who came up specially from the country to do it. A considerable sum was raised from all parts of the country, contributors being evidently touched by the text of the appeal, which was so sympathetically spoken. The Association would like to thank Lady Pembroke for her kindness and the B.B.C., who helped the Association once before by arranging a health talk on tuberculosis, which was undertaken by Mrs. Neville Chamberlain.

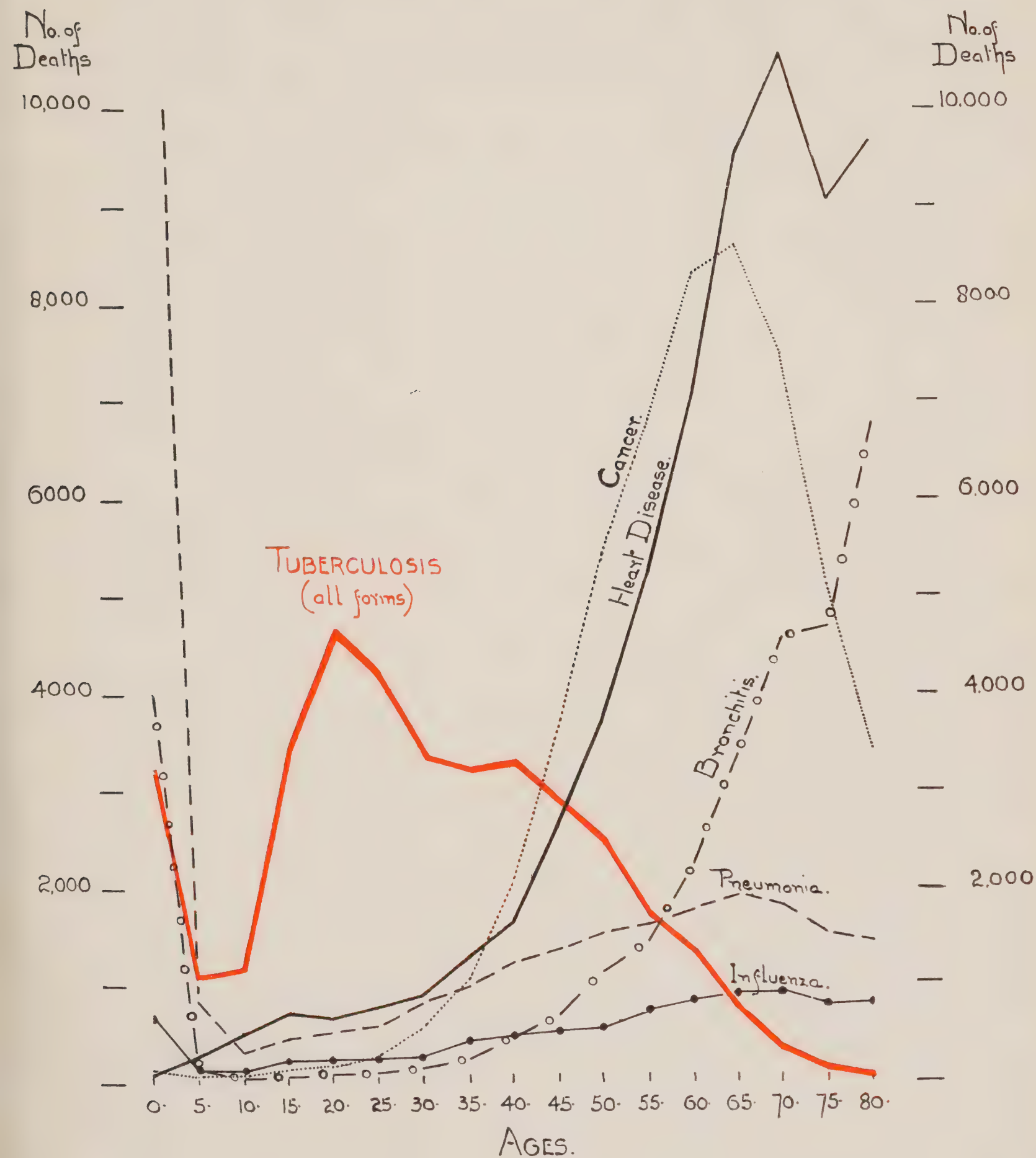
Matinée. While the Italian Marionette Players were at the Scala Theatre last summer, the management kindly offered to give a matinée in aid of the Appeal. The time was rather short, but the house was well filled and the performance much enjoyed. H.R.H. Princess Royal, who occupied a box with the Marchioness of Titchfield, was so delighted with the marionettes that she went behind to see how they were worked.

Flag Day. A Flag Day was organised in the Central Markets of Smithfield, Leadenhall, Spitalfields and Billingsgate. In spite of the fact that the markets had already been invaded that week by flag sellers for other causes, the Appeal benefited considerably. Lady Titchfield visited Smithfield Meat Market and collected nearly £36 in about a quarter of an hour.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM THE SIX CHIEF CAUSES OF
MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1926.



DEATHS BY AGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FROM THE SIX CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1926.



The year has seen several local Appeals towards the £100,000, notably at Birmingham. An influential Committee was formed there, and a great effort was made to help the cause. It is most gratifying to be able to record the sum of £1,000, which the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Committee, sent to Lady Titchfield, and which has been gratefully acknowledged. Other local centres where money has been collected are Wimbledon, with Lady Roney as Chairman, Watford, with the Mayor as Chairman, and Southwold.

Local
Appeals.

Another means of raising money was found through the well known ladies' paper, "Vogue." The manager of "Vogue" offered a percentage to the funds of the Appeal on each new annual subscriber to the paper. A similar proposition has been successfully carried out in America, and the charity benefited greatly. Lady Titchfield gladly accepted the offer and herself wrote a letter which was circulated with the particulars of the scheme. The results have been satisfactory so far, and it is hoped that still further subscribers will take advantage of the offer of "Vogue," thereby receiving a first-class paper and incidentally helping the Appeal.

"Vogue."

Educational Work.

Thanks largely to the funds provided through the Special Appeal the Association's long felt wish to carry out extensive propaganda throughout the country is being realised, under the guidance of Dr. William Brand, the Medical Commissioner. One of the main objects of the appeal was to organise educational work. It is, therefore, the more gratifying to feel that the money collected is being utilised at once on this really urgent work.

Since Dr. Brand took up his duties, three Assistant Medical Commissioners have been appointed. Dr. Harley Williams was appointed in the summer. Dr. Holroyd and Dr. Peill were appointed later on in the year. They have all been actively engaged in different parts of the country and have aroused great interest and enthusiasm. A caravan accompanies each lecturer, fitted up with exhibits consisting of models, photographs, pictorial posters (see illustrations), and literature. A cinema projector with lantern attachment is carried. Films and lantern slides complete the outfit. Already the caravans have traversed a considerable part of the country; East and West Sussex, Isle of Man, Westmorland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire, Perthshire, Argyllshire (including the Isle of Mull), Inverness-shire (including the Isle of Skye), Ross-shire (including Isles of Lewis and Harris), Sutherlandshire, Caithness, Buckinghamshire, Northumberland and Surrey. Meetings have also been held in London and Edinburgh. A complete list of places where meetings were held will be found in Appendix I, pp. 26-30. At every point the fullest co-operation has been sought and—the Association is happy to think—has been gained

with the Local Health Authorities, and all agencies, official and voluntary, which are interested in the many problems involved in the prevention of Tuberculosis. The Council desire to take the opportunity of expressing their grateful appreciation of the invaluable aid afforded to the Association by : The Ministry of Health, The Scottish Board of Health, Local Health Authorities, The British Red Cross (more especially the Scottish Branch), Women's Institutes, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., School Teachers, the Clergy, London City Missions, Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain, T.O.C.H., Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

It may be serviceable to look for a moment, at the ground to be covered. We are living in a country which enjoys the benefits of a highly organised public health service, one of whose units is the tuberculosis service. This has been in operation, in the sense of a national scheme, since 1912. Not the least of the functions of this official service, is that of educating the public in health matters with special reference to tuberculosis, and both the sanatorium and tuberculosis dispensary have done excellent service in this sphere.

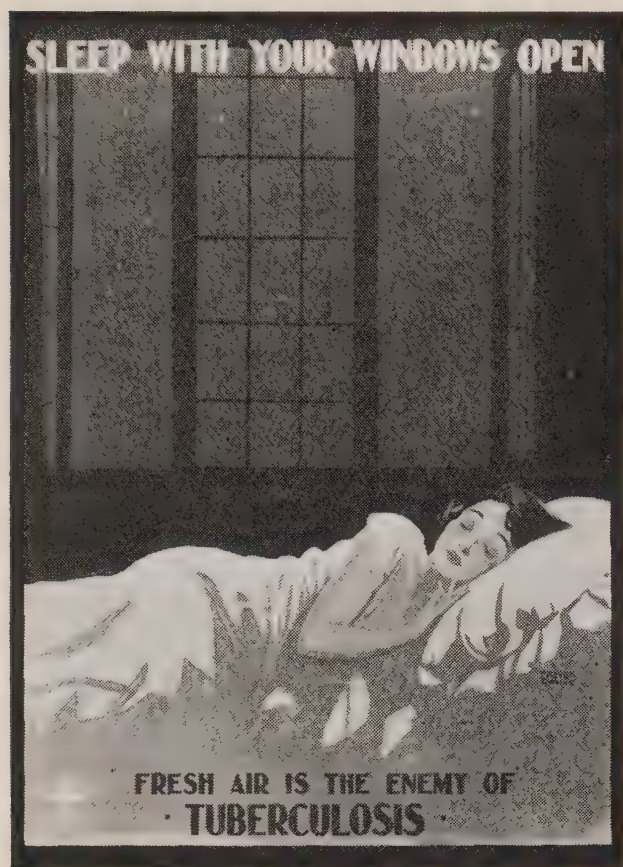
It is the business of the national tuberculosis service to initiate an educational effort. The sanatorium, or hospital staff educate the patient while he is in residence. When he returns to the supervision of the tuberculosis dispensary, it falls to that organisation, through a specially trained staff of doctors and nurses, to carry on the task of education in the home and at the dispensary. In this work the co-operation of the patient's medical attendant is invaluable.

All this is being done, but much more is needed. The family circle must not be forgotten. To tell them about tuberculosis is not merely to give them an opportunity to protect themselves—it places knowledge in their minds whereby they may serve the patient more usefully in his fight at home against the disease. Home visits should be supplemented by central meetings. The carrying out of such meetings may be difficult. In the case of the ambitious tuberculosis dispensary, the working day is all too short for the hundred and one tasks to be faced each morning. The members of the staff—medical and nursing—may not feel tempted to hold educational meetings. They may not be provided with the financial wherewithal to enable them to get together the necessary accessories, for example, a cinema projector. For these and other reasons, the assistance of the National Association's caravans are welcomed all over the country. The Medical Officers of the tuberculosis services may depend on one thing—the medical men whom the National Association send out will endeavour to realise the spirit of team work. Further, they appreciate the fact that each area may have its own special problems.

Such educational methods should be extended to the whole community. That implies a much bigger demand from the health services

COLOURED POSTERS

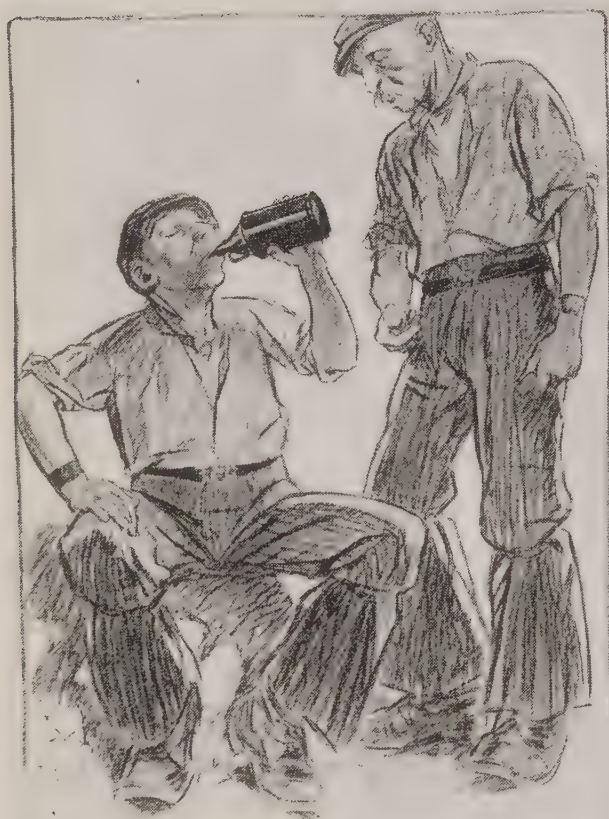
issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.



Size 22 X 31 ins.

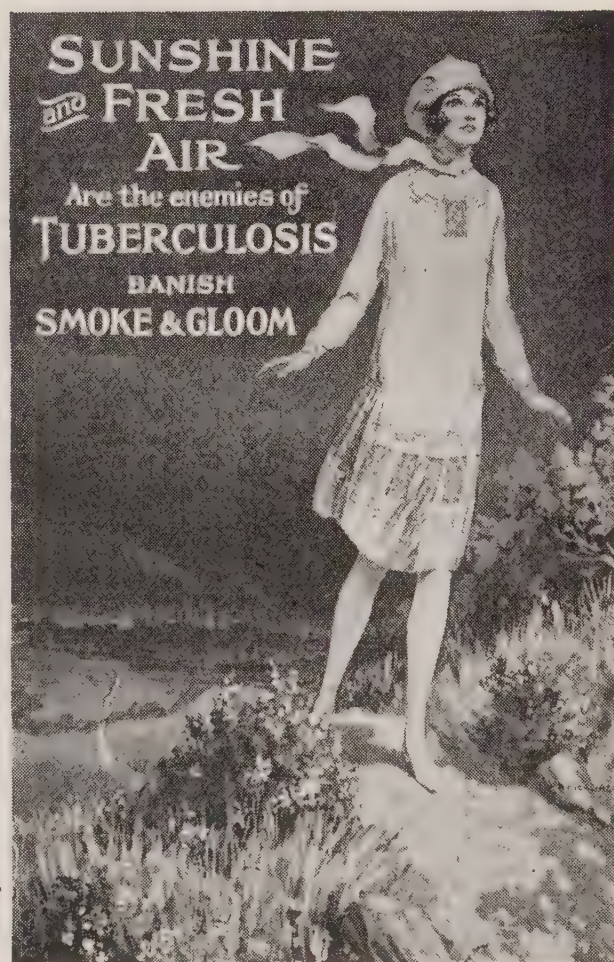


Size 22 X 31 ins.



One of the ways in which Tuberculosis
is spread -
the Consumptive sharing something
that has been in his mouth. †

Size 22 X 31 ins.



Size 22 X 31 ins.



Size 20 X 30 ins.



Size 20 X 30 ins.

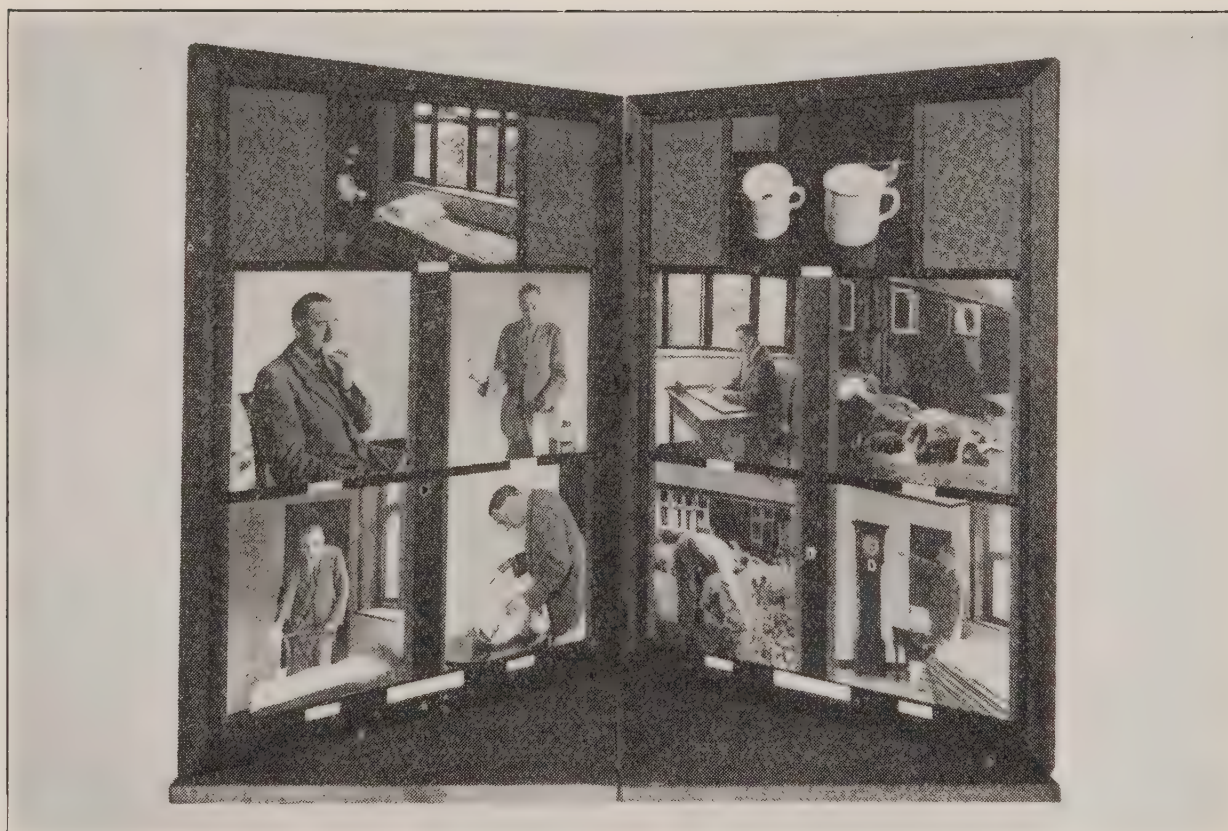


Safe milk can be bought, or milk may be made safe at home. Get particulars from your Public Health Office.

Size 22 X 31 ins.



Size 22 X 31 ins.



TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.
Display of Photographs in Frames.



TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.
Display of Charts and Photographs.



TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.
Display of Models, Charts, and Photographs.

of the country. Medical Officers of Health in various parts of England and Scotland have—during the past autumn and winter—expressed their thanks in unstinted terms, to the National Association, for carrying out a programme of lectures in their several administrative areas.

For full particulars of the caravan tours and meetings see Appendix I., pp. 23-30.

13th Annual Conference.

The Thirteenth Annual Conference was held on June 30th and July 1st and 2nd in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association. The Opening Address was delivered by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, who laid particular stress on the need of the education of the public in the prevention of tuberculosis, which ultimately would have considerable effect on the death rate from this disease.

The Conference was attended by over 330 delegates from Public Health Authorities, etc. The Caravan exhibits were on view in an adjoining room, and were much admired. Various excursions to tuberculosis institutions and town planning schemes were arranged for the delegates.

14th Annual Conference.

In view of the visit of a number of Canadian Tuberculosis Officers who are coming over to study tuberculosis work in Europe, it was decided that while they are visiting this country it would be to mutual advantage to hold the 14th Annual Conference in London in October next, which will give our visitors the opportunity of meeting their fellow colleagues and of taking part in the Conference. The subjects chosen are therefore peculiarly applicable, namely :—

1. The Incidence of Tuberculosis among Primitive Peoples.
2. The Principles underlying a Scheme of Anti-Tuberculosis Measures in any country.

It is hoped that the meetings will produce some interesting discussion. Well known speakers from this country and elsewhere have been chosen for each subject.

A dinner will be given in honour of the Canadian visitors at the Savoy Hotel on October 15th.

International Tuberculosis Conference, Rome.

The International Union against Tuberculosis will hold its Sixth International Conference in Rome from September 24th to 29th, 1928. Five Councillors will represent the Association. Three subjects are to be discussed :—

Biological subject : “Filterable elements of the tubercle virus.”

Clinical subject : “Diagnosis of tuberculosis in children.”

Social subject : “Anti-tuberculosis organisation in rural districts.”

The Association has learned with pleasure that Dr. William Brand, the Medical Commissioner, has been selected to open the discussion on the last subject.

Those wishing to attend the Rome Conference can do so by becoming either (1) Members of the International Union, with a yearly subscription of 60 French francs, or (2) Members of the Conference only, the subscription for which is 100 lire, or £1 1s. in English currency. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the N.A.P.T., 1, Gordon Square, W.C.1. All applicants should submit their names to the Association, which is the body responsible in this country to the International Union.

Affiliation.

The following Care Associations have become affiliated to the N.A.P.T., and are included in the list of Branches and Affiliated Societies :—

Ilford Tuberculosis Care Association.

Leyton Tuberculosis Care Association.

Walthamstow Association of Tuberculosis Care Helpers.

Temporary Change of Office.

In consequence of the building extension of the British Medical Association House, the Association has had to move into temporary quarters at No. 1, Gordon Square. It is anticipated that the offices will be removed to permanent quarters when the B.M.A. buildings in Tavistock Square are complete, possibly in the spring of next year.

Handbook of Tuberculosis Schemes.

A fifth edition of the Handbook of Tuberculosis Schemes was published by the Association in December, 1927. This book serves as a complete Tuberculosis Directory for Great Britain and the Irish Free

FORM OF BEQUEST.

The following Form of Bequest is respectfully submitted to those who may wish to become Benefactors by Will or Codicil to this Association:—

*I give and bequeath to the Treasurer, for the time being, of THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, situate at 1, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1, the sum of**

FREE OF LEGACY DUTY, to be applied in and towards carrying on the work of the said Association; and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Association for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the said Legacy.

*The sum to be expressed in words at length.

DONATION FORM.

Cheques may be made payable to " The Secretary, N.A.P.T.," and crossed " National Provincial Bank Limited."

*I enclose a Cheque (or Postal Order) for
the sum of £ : : as a Donation to General Fund.*

Name.....

Address.....

TO THE SECRETARY,
National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,
1, Gordon Square,
London, W.C.1.

National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Central Office: 1, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Bankers: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD., 291B, OXFORD STREET, W.1.

Hon. Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. H. J. TENNANT.

To the HON. TREASURER:

Please make me a Subscriber to your Association as a £ s. d.

- (a) Life Member (one payment of not less than £5 5s.)
- (b) Subscribing Member (One Guinea and upwards)
- (c) Ordinary Member (the minimum annual subscription is 5s.)

(Signed) Name.....

Postal Address.....

Date.....

BANKER'S ORDER FORM.

Date.....192.....

To Messrs.....

Please pay to NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, 291B, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1, to the credit of the Account of THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1, my Subscription of.....now and on the first day of January annually until countermanded.

Signature.....

Twopenny

Address

stamp

required.

£ : :

NOTE.—Annual Subscribers will greatly facilitate the Collection of their Subscriptions if they will kindly fill in this Order on their Bankers and send it to the Secretary of the Association. This order entails no liability beyond the Annual Payment, and may be cancelled at any time.

State, and in this latest edition the Channel Islands have been included. The information is set out in tabulated form for each county and county borough, and indicates what machinery exists for the treatment of tuberculosis, including the personnel, the death rates from all causes and from tuberculosis, and also charts. The Association has the close co-operation of the health authorities in compiling this book, who supply the necessary details of the tuberculosis scheme in their particular area. The official figures are supplied by the Registrar General, and the complete list of tuberculosis institutions is based on the records of the Ministry of Health. The Handbook is therefore a most reliable publication, and is eagerly bought by health authorities, tuberculosis workers and laymen interested in the prevention of tuberculosis. The fifth edition is published at 7s. 6d., post free, and can be obtained from the office of the Association.

Foundling Hospital Estate.

A representative of the Council has been appointed to act on one of the Committees which is endeavouring to preserve the forecourt of the Foundling Hospital as an open space. The subject has been so well ventilated in the press that it is hardly necessary to reiterate it, the Association is glad to associate itself with any movement for the welfare of the people, especially with regard to open places. A deputation has waited on the London County Council, with, it is hoped, good effect.

Grants.

Another object for which the Special Appeal went to the public for money was to give help to individual cases for some particular or urgent assistance, and for whom help from any other source was not forthcoming. The Council set up a Grants Fund for this purpose, administered by a special committee, and have rendered assistance, financially and otherwise to a number of applicants. Each case is carefully sifted and considered with the co-operation of the local public health authority (generally the Tuberculosis Officer) or the patient's own doctor. If the recommendations are favourable, the Association either directly or indirectly (e.g. through a local Care Committee) gives financial assistance.

A few typical cases are here given.

1. Mrs. A. (Essex), whose husband, a tuberculous ex-service man was receiving treatment in a British Legion Home, was shortly expecting a baby. She had already five children and was absolutely without the means of obtaining the necessary clothing and equipment for the new baby. A grant of £10 was made on the recommendation of the local Tuberculosis Care Committee who administered this sum on behalf of the Association.

2. B. (London), a patient discharged from Sanatorium with the disease quiescent, had obtained work to start in a fortnight's time. In the interval, he was without an income and had no home, his wife having died of tuberculosis a few years earlier. His three small sons were being well cared for in a Roman Catholic Home in the country. He was given a grant to tide over the interval, and also some warm clothing of which he was sadly in need.

3. C. (Essex), an ex-service man, receiving sanatorium treatment through the local authority, was in urgent need of complete dentures. He was ineligible for assistance from the National Health Insurance, nor could the cost be met by the local authorities of his district. The latter, however, were able to supply the dentures at a reduced cost, which was met by the Association.

4. D. and his mother (Middlesex), both suffered from tuberculosis, the man's father having died of the disease some years ago. The young man had done very well previously at sanatorium, and was earning a sufficient income for himself and his mother. Early in the spring he broke down following an attack of 'flu. Both were recommended for sanatorium treatment, but the problem of keeping the home made it impossible for the breadwinner to go away unless help was forthcoming. The Association has undertaken to pay the rent throughout their period of treatment.

5. E. (Yorkshire, North Riding), a clerk in a branch of the Ministry of Pensions, developed tuberculosis, and was sent away for three months' treatment, but on his return was still unable to work. He and his wife and three young children were faced practically with destitution, as their sole income was 10/- per week National Health Insurance. Through the medium of the local Care Committee, this family's position has been ameliorated, the United Services Fund granting an amount of provisions for six weeks, the Care Committee obtaining clothing and boots for the children and also providing extra nourishment, and the N.A.P.T. has granted £1 per week to the family (administered by the local Care Committee), while the husband is receiving further sanatorium treatment under the Health Authorities.

6. F. (London), a printer's reader with chronic tuberculosis, after a spell of treatment, obtained work, but was without means to obtain necessary clothing and pay the fares for the first week. A grant of £2 was made for this purpose. Later he had to go for further treatment and on discharge was unable to take up any work until the arrears of his Trade Union subscription were paid. This amount was paid by the Association. The man had not been a member long enough to receive any out-of-work benefit. Since then the man's wife has developed the disease, and while she was waiting for admission to sanatorium, a grant of 10/- per week was made towards extra nourishment.

7. G. (London), was an early case, who had with difficulty been persuaded by the Tuberculosis Officer to accept sanatorium treatment, as he was anxious about his wife and child. Early in the spring, his wife had to give up her work to look after the baby who developed measles, and consequently got into arrears. On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, a grant of £1 per week has been made while the husband remained in sanatorium.

8. H. (Oxfordshire), had had her leg amputated owing to tuberculosis. The Association made a grant of half the cost of an artificial leg, the remainder being made up from local and private sources.

Burrow Hill Colony.

A report by the Resident Medical Superintendent of the year's work at Burrow Hill Colony, Frimley, the property of the Association, will be found in Appendix V.

The future policy of the Colony has recently been receiving the close attention of the Council. A good many years have elapsed since the war, and the ex-service man, while still retaining his status as such, has automatically become a civilian as regards sanatorium treatment. When Burrow Hill Colony was started in 1922, it filled a great need—a colony for combined treatment and training for men who had served. This object has been successfully achieved, thanks largely to the co-operation of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Pensions. When the Government scheme for ex-service men ceased at the end of 1924, the Colony continued to receive a large number of ex-service men, although a minority of the patients were civilians. The sources from which these men are sent are the Surrey County Council, the London County Council, with latterly a few from West Riding of Yorkshire and Essex County Councils. The Colony will, in the near future, be faced with the possibility of not receiving many patients from Surrey, as a large County Sanatorium near Godalming is nearing completion and will be opened this year. Surrey has filled more than half of the total of 80 beds at the Colony. The Council have, therefore, deemed it wise to look ahead and consider the best possible use to be made of the Colony in this contingency, which is well established.

At about the same time, Dr. Coutts of the Ministry of Health approached the Council on the matter and asked them to consider a scheme for work which so far had not been much developed: the treatment and training of tuberculous boys.

At the present time it is difficult to find a suitable institution for them, as it is considered most undesirable that they should receive treatment with adults, and they are not eligible for children's institutions. Dr. Coutts wrote to a number of prominent men in the tuberculosis service inquiring whether such a scheme would be helpful, and if such patients in any number would be forthcoming. The replies received were so far encouraging that the Council considered the scheme would be a practicable and interesting experiment and valuable pioneer work which should be thoroughly tested. They are now in the process of working out details with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health.

The scheme is primarily intended for selected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but arrested glandular and other surgical cases of a suitable type may be considered as eligible. The duration of stay is not to be less than one year.

The question of suitable recreation for the boys is under consideration, and it is hoped that the Scout Movement will co-operate and help to solve many of the difficulties in the way of providing healthy out-door recreation and interest.

The Council are considering the age limits to be adopted. It is not expected that the scheme will take effect until early next year.

Finance.

Special
Appeal.

The work of the Special Appeal has been assiduously carried on with effective results. As already stated, the total up to June 30th amounts to £59,055 17s. 6d. The steady flow of money in smaller sums, with large donations interspersed, has been most encouraging. Lady Titchfield's appeal has evidently touched the hearts of everybody, and it is most moving to read letters from people who have had a too intimate knowledge of the disease, and who send a donation to help the cause in the hope that other sufferers may benefit. The Association would like to express grateful thanks to all those who have contributed sums, small as well as large, to the above total, especially to Lady Houston and Lord Rothermere who have both given £1,000.

Legacies.

The Association has had the good fortune to be one of the participants in the late Sir Alfred L. Jones's Trust and Estate Co., Ltd., and has received a cash gift of £1,000 and 4,000 shares in the above Trust.

A legacy of £50 from the late Mr. Alexander Bohrmann has been received for Burrow Hill Colony, to which he had formerly subscribed.

Central Fund

An application was made from the Central Fund for the Industrial Welfare of Tuberculous Persons, for monetary assistance to tide them over a difficult period in connection with the Firewood Factory and Leather Workshop which are controlled by the Fund. In view of the nature of the work, a grant of £300 was made to the Firewood Factory and £200 for the Leather Workshops.

Council.

The six members to retire in accordance with Article 12 of the Constitution are :—

Sir William Younger, Bt., Sir Henry Gauvain, M.D., Dr. R. A. Young, C.B.E., Dr. H. W. McConnel, Dr. H. de C. Woodcock and Mr. R. H. Parry, F.R.C.S., who are all recommended for re-election.

By Order of the Council,

FREDA STICKLAND,

Secretary.

National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

1, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF THE GENERAL FUND

Dr.

for the year ended December 31st, 1927.

Cr.

[illegible]

H. J. TENNANT,
Hon. Treasurer

LORD, FOSTER & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
37, Walbrook, London, E.C.4
22nd February, 1928

BALANCE SHEET

PROPAGANDA FUND

31st December, 1927.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors...							357	15	10	Cash at Bankers (less Petty Cash overdrawn)...	369	14	3
Amount transferred from Special Appeal Account ...				200	0	0				Sundry Debtors ...	40	4	1
<i>Deduct—</i>										Motor Caravans and Accessories, Photographs and Lantern Slides, Films, Film Projectors and Accessories, and Models (less Depreciations) ...	1,325	13	1
Cheque Book	0	8	4							Furniture, Fixtures, and Fittings (less Depreciation) ...	23	18	7
Grants made...	149	4	0	149	12	4				Posters and Charts (Estimated Stock) ...	1,007	3	1
Undistributed balance of Special Grants ...							50	7	8				
Surplus of Propaganda Income over Expenditure at 31st December, 1927...							2,358	9	7				
							<u>£2,766</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>				
											<u>£2,766</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and certify that it is in accordance therewith. We are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Propaganda Fund, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Association.

H. J. TENNANT,
Hon. Treasurer.

LORD, FOSTER & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
37, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.
22nd February, 1928.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Salaries ...	1,388	17	8	By Grants from Special Appeal Funds ...	5,000	0	0
„ Wages of Drivers, Insurance, Caravan-running Expenses, Travelling, Hotel Expenses and Allowances ...	466	13	3	„ Interest on Deposit Account at Bank ...	20	6	1
„ Posters, Charts, and Leaflets ...	166	6	0	„ Fees for Lectures ...	5	5	0
„ Hire of Halls, Lecture Expenses, Literature and Lecturer's Fees ...	29	9	7	„ Hire of Caravan ...	5	5	0
„ Stamps and Telegrams, Printing and Stationery ...	31	9	4	„ Sale of Posters ...	8	8	0
„ Sundry Expenses ...	32	1	1	„ Donations ...	1	0	0
„ Depreciation of Caravans, Furniture, etc., Photographs, Lantern Slides, Films and Projectors and Models ...	366	18	5				
„ N.A.P.T. General Fund—Office Expenses...	200	0	0				
„ Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure—carried down ...	2,358	9	7				
	<u>£5,040</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>				
					<u>£5,040</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

By Balance brought down ... 2,358 9

BALANCE SHEET	BURROW HILL COLONY FUND	31st December, 1927.
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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Creditors				2,386	2	3	Cash at Bankers and in hand ...				2,643	19	8
Capital Account:							Debtors for:						
Balance at 31st December, 1926... ..	44,412	9	11				Maintenance and Sundries ...				1,222	1	9
Add—							Sundry Stores				162	7	3
Excess of Income over Expenditure for year to 31st December, 1927—							Burrow Hill Colony:						
London Office... ..	917	2	2				Land, Farm Buildings, Roadways and Improvements, Institution Buildings and Doctor's House (including Land) at Cost				30,246	18	8
Burrow Hill Colony ...	317	6	0				Equipment (<i>less</i> Depreciation)				425	8	11
	45,646	18	1				Farm Inventory				3,211	7	7
Less—							Investments (at cost):						
Loss on Farm, year to 31st December, 1927... ..	126	10	0				£8,500 5% War Loan 1929/47	8,464	18	5			
				45,520	8	1	£2,000 3½% Conversion Loan	1,529	8	1	9,994	6	6
											£47,906	10	4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify that it is in accordance therewith. Subject to the value of the Land and Buildings being accurately stated, we are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Colony Fund, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Association.

H. J. TENNANT,
Hon. Treasurer.

LORD, FOSTER & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
37, Walbrook, London, E.C.4
22nd February, 1928.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF THE BURROW HILL COLONY FUND

Dr.	<i>for the year ended 31st December, 1927.</i>	Cr.
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EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Provisions, etc.	3,331	16	7	By Maintenance of Patients	9,225	15	6
„ Surgery and Dispensary	72	5	2	„ Notification Fees		5	5
„ Domestic Renewals and Repairs, Cleaning and Chandlery, and Uniforms	282	2	1	„ Carpentry Course	119	5	3
„ Electric Light, Water, Fuel, Insurance, Rates and Taxes	1,217	11	1				
„ Laundry	323	9	0				
„ Salaries and Wages	2,744	17	0				
„ Printing and Stationery, Postages and Telephones, Travelling, Carriage, Repairs, Audit and Sundries	780	19	8				
„ Upkeep of Grounds	161	19	4				
„ Depreciation of Equipment	47	5	5				
	8,962	5	4				
„ Market Garden Course	70	14	5				
„ Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure—carried down	317	6	0				
	£9,350	5	9				
				By Balance brought down		317	6
							0

Cr.

Dr.

By Balance brought down	£917 2
-------------------------	-----	-----	--------

Cr

Dr.

				£	s.	d.			£	s.
To Inventory, 1st January, 1927...	...	...	...	1,732	14	4	By Sales of Produce	...	...	926 10
„ Live Stock Purchases	...	...	...	228	3	6	„ Cartage	...	...	50 12
„ Wages ... ..	...	...	...	624	13	5	„ Sales of Live Stock	...	...	411 6
„ Threshing, Binder Twine, etc.	...	...	...	21	3	0	„ Inventory, 31st December, 1927	...	...	1,921 7
„ Rates, Water and Insurance	...	...	...	60	16	11	„ Balance, Loss, carried down	...	...	126 10
„ Seeds and Fertilizers	...	...	...	98	3	7				
„ Fodder and Feeding Stuffs...	...	...	...	356	12	6				
„ Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance	...	...	...	42	10	5				
„ Veterinary and other Fees	...	...	...	40	5	0				
„ Sundry Expenses	...	...	...	15	18	1				
„ Oil and Petrol and Fuel	...	...	...	16	11	5				
„ Depreciation of Implements	...	...	...	48	14	6				
„ Annual Rent Charge...	...	...	...	150	0	0				
				£3,436	6	8				
To Balance brought down	...	...	...	£126	10	0				

APPENDIX I.

CARAVAN TOURS AND OTHER MEETINGS.

1927—1928.

Dr. Nathan Raw gave seven popular lectures at the following places :—

York.	Oldham (2).
Huddersfield.	Ipswich.
Salford (2).	

Dr. Bardswell gave a lecture in the Town Hall, Shoreditch.

Dr. Hebert gave popular addresses in factories at :—

Plaistow.	Silvertown.
Stratford.	Canning Town.

Dr. Williams commenced work in Scotland on July 22nd, 1927.

Dr. Peill commenced in England on January 2nd, 1928. The work grew and **Dr. Holroyd** commenced in England on February 23rd, 1928.

From July 22nd, 1927, to June 1st, 1928, **Dr. Williams** has held 166 meetings in the following counties :—

Perth.
Argyll (including Isle of Mull).
Inverness (including Isles of Skye and Harris).
Ross (including Isle of Lewis).
Sutherland.
Caithness.

One meeting was held in Aberdeenshire and four in Edinburgh.

From January 2nd to June 14th, 1928, **Dr. Peill** has held 106 meetings in the following counties and the Isle of Man :—

East Sussex.	Westmorland.
West Sussex.	Buckinghamshire.
London.	Hertfordshire.
Isle of Man.	Surrey.

From February 23rd to June 14th, **Dr. Holroyd** has held 64 meetings in the following counties :

Cumberland.	Northumberland.
Lincolnshire.	

This work has been carried out under the direction of **Dr. Brand**, the Medical Commissioner.

360 (three hundred and sixty) meetings have been held. No attempt has been made this year to deal with large centres of population. The Association has directed its energies especially to scattered country areas. In many of these places the population was scanty, and the meeting places small, so that often a packed house meant an attendance of less than 100. Nevertheless, the average attendance for all meetings was over 100. The following examples of larger attendances may be of interest.

1,250 (twelve hundred and fifty) attended at High Wycombe, and 300 had to be turned away.

450 (four hundred and fifty) attended at Stornoway.

700 (seven hundred) attended at Gosforth.

The meetings were highly appreciated everywhere. The total attendances were over 40,000. In addition, Tuberculosis Exhibitions were held in

Ipswich.	Whitechapel.
Shoreditch.	Battersea.
West Ham.	Maidstone.

at which over 130,000 people attended.

At these meetings the National Association has endeavoured to impart a useful amount of information about Tuberculosis to the general public, and this, for several reasons.

(1). The extent of the Tuberculosis problem should be impressed upon the public together with its importance as a disabling disease. At the same time, due emphasis should be laid on the hopeful prospects of stamping out Tuberculosis—given communal and individual action, well directed and well sustained.

(2). A knowledge of the proper methods of preventing a preventable disease—such as Tuberculosis—should be common property. Everyone should know. Everyone can be taught.

(3). In order to get a satisfactory result, treatment should be commenced as soon as possible after the onset of active disease, and every man and woman should know the early warnings. They should know what steps to take and what may be the consequences of neglecting these warnings.

(4). The attention of the public should be directed to the component parts of the National Tuberculosis Scheme—the aim being to arouse interest and enthusiasm. The public should be informed of the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis. The Asso-

ciation publishes from time to time, a hand-book in which are detailed the Tuberculosis Institutions and Officers for every area throughout the country.

(5). To reach the unknown case of Tuberculosis—that menace to anti-Tuberculosis effort—by educating the public as to the possible meaning of certain symptoms or groups of symptoms. In every part of the country to-day, men and women may be found going about with varying groups of symptoms of Tuberculosis written all over them, yet ignorant of the fact. This need not be. A layman should be able to grasp enough about the symptoms of Tuberculosis to arouse his suspicions and to send him to his doctor long before he usually goes.

(6). The outcome of treatment in Tuberculosis depends very largely on the efforts of the patient. It also depends on the knowledge and efforts of his friends. The principles of treatment must be known by them. It is nothing short of a tragedy to watch the efforts of a well taught but easily led patient being thwarted by the foolish advice given on all sides through the ignorance of well meaning friends.

(7). The public should understand that the tuberculous patient who is educated in methods of prevention of infection, and who, in addition is conscientious, and therefore, careful is not a danger to anyone in the daily round. How many members of the general public recognize this fact? How many violent and opposing opinions are held and disseminated to the hurt of some prospects of the tuberculous patient. Never let us forget, however, that it is not part of our creed—it is not part of our duty—to shelter the careless, indifferent, and won't-be-taught consumptive, behind a cloak of silence.

(8). It is our business to urge those responsible for the health of the people, to make sure that no milk or milk products containing live tubercle germs are used.

(9). The public should be told that infection by germs of Tuberculosis will lead to serious disease only when the germs are assisted by contributory causes, which tend to lower health and consequently resistance to disease. Such contributory causes include impure air, general uncleanness, bad housing conditions, improper feeding, unsuitable work, irregular hours, worry, unhealthy amusements, and excesses of all kinds.

(10). The people should be told of the needs of the dependant Tuberculosis invalid. The public is essentially generous. It has not yet grasped the facts and the penalties of dependancy, and of poverty consequent on Tuberculosis. Care schemes are proposed and do not advance, because the public are not alive to the facts. We must tell them.

The aim of the National Association is to tell the public only what is useful about Tuberculosis, to tell it simply, and as far as possible in non-technical language.

DETAILS OF MEETINGS.

Dr. Nathan Raw.

1927.

Sept. 26th. York.
 Oct. 5th. Huddersfield.
 Oct. 6th. Salford (afternoon and evening)
 Oct. 7th. Oldham (afternoon and evening)
 Oct. 16th. Ipswich.

Dr. Bardswell.

1927.

Oct. 3rd. Shoreditch.

DR. HARLEY WILLIAMS—*continued.*

Argyllshire and Inverness-shire.

Aug. 11th—25th.

Oban, Argyll.
 Easdale, Argyll.
 Onich, Inverness.
 Kinlochleven, Argyll.
 Fort William, Inverness.
 Corpach, Argyll.
 Arisaig, Inverness.
 Morar, Inverness.
 Mallaig, Inverness.
 Fort Augustus, Inverness.

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye).

Sept. 5th—Oct. 8th.

Portree.	Struan.
Staffin.	Carbost.
Uig.	Kyleakin.
Kilmuir.	Torrin.
Carbost.	Elgol.
Bernisdale School.	Broadford.
Edinbain.	Breakish.
Dunvegan.	Ferrindonald.
Vatternish.	Ardvassar.
Glendale.	Aird.
Calbost.	Kensalyre.
Vatten Bridge	Dunan.

Dr. Hebert.

1927.

Oct. 4th—7th.

Plaistow.	Silvertown.
Stratford.	Canning Town.

Dr. Harley Williams.

1927 and 1928.

1927.

July 22nd. Perth County Nursing
 Association.
 July 27th. Scottish V.A.D. Camp,
 Aboyne.

Ross-shire.

Oct. 15th—Nov. 3rd.

Lochcarron.	Aultbea.
Torridon.	Laide.
Alligin.	Evanton.
Kinlochewe.	Ullapool.
Gairloch.	Achiltibuie.
Poolewe.	Ardindran.

Perthshire.

Aug. 4th—9th.

Glenfarg.	Crieff.
Pitlochry.	Aberfeldy.

Sutherland.

Nov. 5th—16th.

Lochinver.	Tongue.
Stoer.	Bettyhill.
Scourie.	Melvich.
Durness.	

Caithness.

Nov. 18th—28th.

Halkirk.	Thurso.
Castletown.	Berriedale.
Wick.	Golspie.
Lybster.	Torbreck.
Dunbeath.	

Nov. 29th. Dornoch, Sutherland.
Nov. 30th. Helmsdale, Sutherland.
Dec. 1st. Ardgay, Ross-shire.
Dec. 2nd. Lairg, Sutherland.

Ross-shire.

Dec. 3rd—Jan. 9th, 1928.

Tain.
Portmahomack.
Invergordon Sanatorium.
Invergordon Town.
Alness.
Evanton.
Dingwall.
Cononbridge.
Fortrose.
Nunlochy.
Kessock.

Inverness-shire.

Jan. 11th—17th.

Beaully.
Inverness.
Inverness Town Hall.
Inverness School.
Aviemore.

Inverness-shire—*continued.*

Jan. 23rd. Edinburgh Sch. of Social
Study.
Jan. 24th. Board of Health.
Jan. 25th. Nurses (Jubilee).
Jan. 26th. Settlement.
Jan. 28th. Crieff, Perth.
Jan. 30th. Dunblane, Perth.

Argyllshire.

Feb. 6th—16th.

Inverary.
Taynuilt.
Tobermory, Isle of Mull.
Salen, Isle of Mull.
Buinessan, Isle of Mull.
Iona.
Gruline, Isle of Mull.
Dervaig, Isle of Mull.
Torosay, Isle of Mull.
Tobermory School, Isle of Mull.

Inverness-shire.

Feb. 18th—29th.

Fort Augustus Abbey.
Fort Augustus School.
Invergarry Sanatorium.
Newtonmore School.
Kingussie School.
Kingussie Hall.
Drumnadrochit.

Ross-shire.

March—April.

Muir of Ord.
Avoch.
Cromarty.
Maryburgh.
Strathpeffer.
Fearn.
Scotsburn.
Gairloch.
Oppenin.

DR. HARLEY WILLIAMS—*continued.*

Ross-shire—*continued.*

Melvaig.
Inverasdale.
Plockton.
Kyle of Lochalsh.
Stornoway Sea Cadets, Lewis.
Stornoway Picture House, Lewis.
Laxdale, Lewis.
Knocke, Lewis.
Sandwicke, Lewis.
Bayble, Lewis.
Aird Portnaguran, Lewis.
Carloway, Lewis.
Isle of Bernera, Lewis.
Breasclete, Lewis.
Back, Lewis.
Lewis Red Cross Sanatorium, Patients
and Staff.
Women's Guild, Stornoway, Lewis.
Lionel Port of Ness, Lewis.
Cross, Lewis.
Carnegie Hostel, Stornoway, Lewis.
Fidegarry School, Lewis.
Ballallan, Lewis.

Inverness-shire.

April 27th—29th.

Scalpa Island.
Tarbert, Harris.
Leverburgh, Harris.

Ross-shire.

May 2nd—26th.

Tong, Lewis.
Bragar, Lewis.
Islivaig, Lewis.
Miavaig, Lewis.
Keose, Lewis.
Red Triangle, Stornoway, Lewis.
North Tolsta, Lewis.
Shader, Lewis.
Barvas, Lewis.

Ross-shire—*continued.*

Nicholson Institute, Stornoway
(Elementary) Lewis.
Nicholson Institute, Stornoway
(Secondary) Lewis.
Stornoway Red Cross V.A.D., Lewis.

Inverness-shire.

May 25th—June 1st.

Ferrindonald School, Skye.
Kilmaluag, Skye.
Uig School, Skye.
Kilmuir, Skye.
Carbost School, Skye.
Uig Hall, Skye.
Portualong, Skye.
Portree Secondary School, Skye.
Portree Public School, Skye.

Dr. S. G. Peill.

London.

Jan. 2nd—7th, 1928.

Whitechapel Art Gallery.
Whitechapel, Brew House Lane
L.C.C. School.
Whitechapel, Dongola Hall.
Whitechapel, Broad Street, L.C.C.
School.
Whitechapel, Limehouse Town Hall.
Whitechapel, St. George's Town Hall.

East Sussex.

Jan. 12th—Feb. 9th.

Cuckfield.
Buxted.
Handcross.
Burgess Hill.
Hove.
Newhaven.
Horsted Keynes.
Lewes.
Uckfield.

DR. S. G. PEILL—*continued*.

East Sussex—*continued*.

Newick.
Pevensey.
Hellingley and Halesham.
Bexhill.
Robertsbridge.
Cophorne.
Rye.
Hastings.
Three Bridges.
Lingfield.
Battle.

West Sussex.

Feb. 7th—20th.

Chichester.	Worthing.
Bognor.	Southwick.
Horsham.	Shoreham.

London.

Feb. 13th—18th.

College of Grey Ladies (Women's Fellowship, Plumstead).
Queen's Park Congregational Church Literary Society.
St. James Mission Church, Nine Elms.
Swiss Y.M.C.A., Upper Bedford Place, London.

Isle of Man.

Feb. 27th—Mar. 3rd.

Peel and District.	Douglas.
Ramsay.	Castletown.
Port Erin.	Douglas.

Westmorland.

Mar. 8th—30th.

Burton.
Holme.
Arnside.

Westmorland—*continued*.

Milnthorpe Schools.
Milnthorpe Public Meeting.
Kendal School Children.
Kendal Public Meeting.
Kendal Social Workers.
Burnside.
Natland.
Windermere.
Langdale.
Ambleside.
Grasmere.
Staveley School.
Staveley Public Meeting.
Kirkby Lonsdale.
Tebay.
Kirkby Stephen.
Brough.
Appleby Schools.
Appleby Meeting.
Patterdale.
Patterdale School.
Shap.

Middlesex.

April 3rd.

South Mimms and Ridge.

Buckinghamshire.

April 5th—May 22nd.

Buckingham.
Gt. Broughton.
Leighton Buzzard.
Slough (with Dr. Brand).
Hitcham.
Burnham.
Langley.
Iver Heath.
Denham (with Dr. Brand).
Horton.
Gerrards Cross.
Aylesbury.
Slough.
Chalfont St. Peter.
Eton.

DR. S. G. PEILL—*continued*.

Buckinghamshire—*continued*.

Eton Wick.
Taplow.
High Wycombe (with Dr. Brand).
Princes Risborough.
Farnham Royal (with Dr. Brand).
Waddesdon.
Datchett.
Wendover.

May 17th. Y.W.C.A., Upper Bedford
Place, W.C.
May 31st. Malden, Surrey (with
Dr. Brand).
June 5th. Battersea.
June 6th. Battersea.
June 7th. Battersea.
June 8th. Battersea.

Surrey.

June 12th—June 14th.

Bletchingley. Tatsfield.
Tandridge.

Dr. William Brand.

1927.

Sept. 26th—Oct. 1st. Lincoln
(10 meetings)
Oct. 3rd—Oct. 8th. Shoreditch
(exhibition)
Oct. 3rd—Oct. 8th. West Ham
(exhibition)
Oct. 16th—Oct. 22nd. Ipswich
(exhibition)
Oct. 24th—East Ham.

Dr. James Holroyd.

1928.

Cumberland.

Feb. 23rd—March 9th.

Millom. Whitehaven.
Workington. Penrith.

DR. JAMES HOLROYD—*continued*.

Cumberland—*continued*.

Cockermouth. Brigham.
Maryport. Flimby.
Cleator Moor.

Lincolnshire.

March 12th—March 31st.

Skegness. Cleethorpes.
Wainfleet. Barton-on-Humber
Spilsby. Brigg.
Horncastle. Barnetby.
Mablethorpe. Winterton.
Alford. Scunthorpe.
Louth. Crowle.
Market Rasen. Kirton Lindsey.
Caistor. Gainsborough.

Cumberland.

April 11th—May 19th.

Gt. Broughton. Gt. Orton.
Lorton. Scotsby.
Keswick. Rockcliffe.
Gt. Clifton. Burgh.
Brampton. Kirkbride.
Dalston. Cummersdale.
Longtown. Crosby-on-Eden.
Armthwaite. Houghton.
Wetherall. Scaleby.
Distington. Raughton Head.
Kirkoswald. Carlisle.
Thirsby. Upperby.
Kirk Bampton.

Northumberland.

May 22nd—June 14th.

Prudhoe-on-Tyne. Pegswood.
Seghill. Gosforth.
Haltwistle. Ashington.
Wooler. Broomhill.
Norham. Cramlington.
Whitley Bay. Dudley.

APPENDIX II.

Synopses of Films.

THE INVISIBLE ENEMY (2,200 feet).

This story of a mother and son takes place in the beautiful castle of Marimont and its grounds. A veiled figure (the Invisible Enemy) is seen in the far distance gradually drawing nearer and finally entering the castle.

The mother sits by the bedside of her son, the heir to the property—he is dying of tuberculosis. Faintly, at first, then growing clearer, the veiled figure appears, and the son seeing it cries out: "Take my wealth, take all that I possess, but give me my life and health," but the figure vanishes.

The scene changes to the castle grounds once more and another visitor (the Doctor) arrives—as he has arrived day after day for two years.

The mother and doctor meet. In reply to her question he answers: "No change," and in despair she asks: "What have I done that I should be so cruelly punished?" And the doctor tells her gently that there are more causes than one responsible for the spread of this cruel disease, and that only those who had watched constantly over her child from infancy onwards could answer the question.

The heartbroken mother, ready to sacrifice everything, wanders restlessly from castle to park and from park to terrace and back to the hall of her castle where she sinks into a chair groaning: "There is no justice on earth."

Then, as in the bedroom, the symbolic figure appears gradually, touches her head and asks: "Shall I show you what has brought your son to this state?" And the mother makes a sign—yes.

The scene changes to the time when the son (now a young man) was a baby and the father and mother, proud of their infant, stand on each side of his cradle playing with him and fondling him. "In kissing him his father gave the baby the first infection, for your husband was tuberculous in those days, strong though he is now."

The germs of tuberculosis (called bacilli because they are shaped like rods) are carried in the phlegm (*magnified slide shown here*).

"The strong constitution of your child would probably have overcome the first infection, but the nurse, too, was tuberculous, she spread infection, not only by coughing and in kissing, but also by sucking the feeding bottle before giving it to the baby."

The mother is amazed. "It was your duty to inquire as to the health of the person to whom you entrusted your child. You should have noticed her dry cough; her anaemia; her loss of appetite; her tiredness."

The danger of living in contact with a tuberculous person is shown by an experiment—twenty glass sides are placed two yards from a consumptive who coughs and takes no trouble to prevent the spread of tubercle bacilli—they are found on all the slides.

A picture of a lung with a cavity—such cavities contain tubercle bacilli which are spat up by the patient. In this lies the great danger of the cough of the consumptive.

The mother cries "Alas ! I was ignorant of this terrible danger." And the figures replies : "It is just the ignorance of millions like yourself that causes the miseries of mankind—it is through ignorance that people daily commit crimes of which the victims are their own children."

Even after all this infection *early* treatment would have cured both the child and nurse—tuberculosis is not invincible—cholera and plague were once our masters and men, believing themselves powerless, submitted to their fate without an effort—but everyone must help if we are to conquer tuberculosis—ignorance and indifference help it to spread.

"Your child was exposed to infection in yet another way"—the film shows a consumptive beggar at a church door, he coughs, spitting on the pavement; the mother gives him some money; she walks, not seeing it, in the sputum; gets into the carriage and drives home.

The nurse and baby are in the nursery and the mother goes up to them—the sputum is still on her boot, though she did rub her feet on the mat before coming in—as she puts the child back on the floor after kissing him, some of the sputum is left on the floor; the baby finds it, puts his fingers in it and puts them in his mouth.

The horror-struck mother seeing this vision turns to the figure asking : "But if so many dangers threaten us how is it possible to escape all infection," and the reply comes : "It is not necessary to escape all infection, but one must diminish the chances of infection as far as possible and strengthen the body in order to increase the natural powers of resistance. The amount of tuberculosis revealed by post-mortem examinations is so great that *some* infection seems inevitable, but most of these people did not die of tuberculosis, the infection often passed unnoticed because their resistance was so good that they were able to overcome it. But what did your boy do? He undermined his health by overwork. Look at this vision of him as a school boy cramming his lessons, gathering up his books in haste, even from under the bed, helped by you, and dashing off down the street to the school.

Look again later on, how instead of increasing his natural resistance by a healthy diet, he prefers to eat sweets instead of his luncheon.

And again how he refuses to go boating on the castle lake with you and his father, and, instead, goes bicycling with a friend, dashing along dusty roads, overdoing his strength until at a fountain he stops for a drink and he and his friend pull out cigarettes and smoke.

All the infections to which your son, even in his cradle fell a victim, weakened his power of resistance, which in the end broke down.

Even then he could have been saved—when the doctor had examined and found him to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis his state was not hopeless. Many patients regain their health in sanatoriums or in their own homes, but he would not follow the doctor's advice.

"Oh, you who seem to know everything, tell me how to save my child," and the answer comes : "Too late."

The mother gazing at the veiled figure sees as in a vision her dying son and the castle which he will not live to inherit, and the figure divining her thoughts says gently : "You regard me as a cruel enemy and yet it is in

answer to your constant call that I come, seeking new victims. Will you, who are now enlightened, consecrate your broken life to save others from the danger to which, through ignorance, you fell a victim?"

It is a great and difficult task! But it will only be through the co-operation of an intelligent and enlightened people that humanity will conquer this disease.

With a little good will, and less indifference, nine out of ten could escape the fatal issue if only treatment were begun early enough and continued long enough.

Will you enlighten them and give them the knowledge by which they can avoid the mistakes of which you were the victim.

Remember that, taken in time, that is, when the disease is first suspected tuberculosis is curable and is often cured.

Teach them the benefits of open air and the consequences of bad habits. Teach them to protect themselves from dirt. Hygiene in living, hygiene in the house. Air, light, cleanliness—the human flower is of all flowers the one that needs the sun the most. Give your children health, that most precious of possessions! It is a social duty from the point of view of national interest and general well-being. Prevention is better than cure. Remember those words, "Too late," for then the science of medicine is powerless.

Go and teach the truth: "The Fate of Each Man is in his own Hands."

A DAY IN A SANATORIUM (1,450 feet).

(Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley.)

The word "Sanatorium" is but too well known to thousands in this country; but only the few, who have themselves had treatment in one, have any idea what the life is like, how the day is spent and in what the treatment consists.

Unfounded conceptions have arisen which do harm—by some a sanatorium is considered a gloomy place full of bed-ridden invalids; by others, a palace of ease and luxury where any benefit to health is more than counterbalanced by damage to character.

The result is that patients who are advised sanatorium treatment are often reluctant to consent while on the other hand these institutions do not meet with the hearty support they deserve.

It is to dispel this ignorance that this bright and attractive film has been taken, with the intention of showing patients that the life may be an active happy road to health, and of interesting their people by making them understand what their relations who are away for treatment are doing and what is happening to them.

The pictures show the everyday life at an actual institution.

The principle of treatment pursued and illustrated is that of rest followed by increasing graduated outdoor exercise and outdoor work.

The inner meaning of what is seen is carefully explained by descriptive text interspersed between the pictures.

But though the titles explain themselves, they will make excellent texts for a lecturer to enforce and expand, as the film is being put through.

There are 54 scenes of a very attractive and interesting character and 36 of the descriptive titles and text just mentioned.

The early scenes show the grounds and the exterior of the sanatorium which is a pleasing building placed among charming wooded surroundings with beautiful views.

These are followed by pictures of the interior, of the wards, the dining, and recreation halls.

After a few short titles giving the essentials of treatment, the day begins, and the life of the sanatorium is taken, hour by hour, showing what is doing in the various parts.

The life of those well enough to be up and take exercise is alternated with pictures of those who are confined to bed or largely resting.

Those who are fit rise at 6.45 and bed making is followed by breakfast. Vegetables are prepared for dinner and then exercise starts for those who are fit. Patients, men and women, are seen walking.

The next nine scenes deal with the treatment of patients, for whom rest is prescribed, in bed and on special balconies.

Then dinner, followed by rest, after which walking is resumed, or for those on the road to recovery, graduated labour.

The tests governing this system are explained and then follow 14 scenes showing the varied grades of graduated labour, starting with light garden work, then rolling and mowing, then general work on the land passing on finally to the heaviest work, tree-felling.

The next scenes show the pig farm which is run by the patients. Further examples follow of the results of useful work done by the patients in a large greenhouse built by them and a reservoir holding 500,000 gallons which patients excavated and constructed.

Women patients are shown doing similar but lighter work.

Next come half a dozen scenes of the recreations, indoor and outdoor, which cheer the patients after the day's work is done.

The recreation room, the reading room, and library (with view into Dutch garden), and the concert hall are shown, also games of croquet, clock-golf and bowls and a group of girls at a piano.

The final scenes are those of visiting days and holidays, e.g., a tea party on a bank holiday, and last, a farewell scene of patients leaving at the end of their treatment.

THE STORY OF JOHN M'NEIL (1,400 feet).

*(The Eradication of Tuberculosis on the
Edinburgh System.)*

The story shows how in dark, ill-ventilated tenements the death-rate from tuberculosis is highest. Here a "Tuberculosis Nest" is situated. Its inmates comprise John M'Neil, aged 44, a compositor; his wife Mrs. M'Neil, aged 37; their daughter Mary M'Neil, aged 17, a bookbinder; and their other two children, Angus and Flora, aged 12 and 10. Mrs. M'Neil is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, infecting the others and treating herself with quack medicine.

Her daughter Mary knows better. She goes to The Royal Victoria Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, where she is examined and diagnosed. She has early disease, which may be suitably treated at the dispensary.

From the dispensary a nurse visits the infected home, discovers Mrs. M'Neil in bed, and sets about correcting the dangerous conditions. Later the dispensary doctor holds a "March Past" of the other members of the family, and finds Mrs. M'Neil to be gravely ill, beyond hope of recovery; John M'Neil to have moderately advanced disease, requiring sanatorium treatment; and Angus and Flora to be "tuberculous seedlings" for whom life at an open-air school is essential.

On these lines the dispensary doctor undertakes a direct and thorough-going attack on the disease. Mrs. M'Neil is removed to the City Hospital for Advanced Cases, where her symptoms are relieved and her life is brightened in the tuberculosis wards, and in the open-air shelters. The Medical Officer of Health meantime carries out disinfection of the home.

Angus and Flora are admitted to the open-air school, and John M'Neil is admitted to a sanatorium (The Royal Victoria Hospital). Here he passes through the various stages of sanatorium treatment—rest in bed; graduated walking and postural exercises; tuberculin treatment; graduated activity—grade A, raking, grade B, emptying garden boxes, grade C, cutting grass, and grade D, roadmaking.

As John M'Neil's case requires more prolonged treatment to ensure a permanent cure, he is transferred to The Royal Victoria Farm Colony, where he is received by the colony doctor, who takes him in hand for a year. He learns various departments of farm work, for example—growing flowers for market, rearing pigs, feeding poultry, and raising cabbages.

On returning home cured, he is offered through the colony doctor employment on a farm, and is soon at his new employment. The story closes with John M'Neil entering his fresh home, where he is joined by his children, now restored to health.

HOW TUBERCULOSIS IS CAUSED (950 feet).

"How Tuberculosis is Caused" is a scientific film, suitable for nurses, probationers, and health visitors. Many of the pictures have explanatory labels on the film and many of the features are made clear by a pointer. The film, however, is one which would form a good basis for an accompanying lecture.

The first picture shows, highly magnified in the phlegm, the rod-shaped microbe, the bacillus of tubercle, which is the cause of the disease.

The bacillus is non-mobile and is contrasted with the trypanosome, to which sleeping sickness is due, and which is shown in active movement in the blood.

Pictures of cultures of the bacillus of tubercle follow.

The effects of the bacillus on the lung are shown by means of the diseased lung (contrasted with a healthy one) of a guinea-pig.

X-ray pictures of the living chest follows, showing the transparent healthy lung, the movements of the heart and of the diaphragm, followed again by similar pictures of the human lung, healthy and tuberculous.

Films of miliary tubercle in the lung and of more advanced and destructive disease, with cavities, are next presented.

But victory is not necessarily on the side of the invaders, and the film goes on to deal with the means of defence which the body puts into action against the invading bacilli, and by which they can be overcome.

The defence is the work of special cells, among which are the white cells of the blood (leucocytes).

The circulation (highly magnified) of the cells of the blood in the vessels is shown and the movements of the heart together with the action of the leucocytes in dealing with invaders. The property of phagocytosis, by which the white cells surround and absorb the bacilli is illustrated.

Giant cells are pointed out and the fibrous capsule, formed from the massed cells, which walls off the area of disease and prevents its spread is demonstrated.

PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED MILK (800 feet).

This film shows the methods in use at the Experimental Dairy Farm, Gracemount, under the Direction of the Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"Certified milk," i.e., the highest grade of milk, tubercle-free, must be produced from cows which have passed a prescribed tuberculin test and veterinary examination.

The whole herd must be submitted to the tuberculin test at intervals of six months, and to veterinary examination not less than three times every year.

Every animal added to the herd must be tested immediately before admission.

The milk must be bottled on the farm and be delivered, bottled, to the consumer.

Certified milk must not at any time contain more than 30,000 organisms per c.c. or any coliform organisms in 0.1 c.c.

It should contain not less than 3.5 per cent. of butter fat.

Certified milk must not at any time during production be treated by heat.

In order to produce certified milk it is essential that the herd should lie under sound physiological conditions.

Accordingly, it is the practice of Gracemount Farm to have the cows outside daily, even during the winter months, as much as is feasible.

The cow-shed is large; and perfect lighting, æration and cleanliness are ensured.

The cows are groomed regularly and their hindquarters, tails and udders frequently clipped.

To prevent contamination during the process of milking, considerable care is exercised in the toilet of the cow.

The ever-restless tail is tied to the leg; and the flanks and udder are washed and dried by the herdsman.

The washing and drying of the udder is repeated by the milker, who pays more particular attention to the teats.

The milker's hands having been washed, the milking begins.

A special type of pail is used, closed at the top with an opening at the side, thus effectually preventing debris from falling into the milk.

The dry method of milking is adopted, no lubricant of any kind being used on the hands.

The first or fore-milk is discarded, as it is poor in quality and contains a large number of bacteria.

On completion, the milk of each cow is weighed and recorded.

It is then poured through a removable, sterilised chute into a sterilised tank inside the dairy.

Here the milk from several cows is mixed automatically, thereby ensuring a uniform product.

From the tank the milk gravitates over a sterilised cooling apparatus, through which there is a circulation of cold water.

This cools the milk quickly from approximately 100° F. to 50° F., thus further limiting risk of bacterial growth.

Thence the milk passes into a simple, sterilised bottling apparatus, arranged on syphon principle, and thereafter into sterilised bottles, which are immediately sealed and capped.

The caps are wired on by machine, so that the milk cannot be tampered with, until it reaches the consumer.

Each bottle has then the date stamped on it and is ready for immediate delivery.

Returned empty bottles are first cleansed by steeping in hot water and soda.

They are then separately brushed, outside and inside, by means of an electrically-driven brushing machine with a continuous flow of hot water.

Thereafter they are treated by means of an automatic hot spray.

Finally, they are subjected to steam sterilisation under pressure for twenty minutes.

Bottling apparatus, overalls, tanks, milk-pails, stools and all removable equipment in the dairy are sterilised after each milking.

The various stages of the process are shown in the film. For convenience, the clipping of the animal and the sterilisation of the bottles are introduced AFTER the milking process has been shown.

BURROW HILL COLONY (300 feet).

Jim Davidson, a tuberculous ex-soldier, had been to a sanatorium where he got much better, but not well enough for a full day's work. So the dispensary doctor arranged for him to go to Burrow Hill Colony where he will have further treatment and at the same time be trained in open-air work.

The first picture shows the dispensary Care committee discussing his future, and a member undertakes to visit him at the colony and report his progress to his mother.

Jim is then seen arriving at the colony and taken first to his cubicle and then to the medical superintendent for examination.

Pictures follow of life and work at the colony—breakfast—Jim's first lesson in hoeing—cultivating parsnips—working in the outdoor tomato beds and for a short time in a greenhouse erected by colonists—bunching radishes for the market.

Next the Care committee visitor is seen talking to him, then a picture of a lesson in bee-keeping.

He is later transferred to the poultry-keeping section and later again to the pig farm.

Rural carpentry—another course at the colony—is then illustrated.

The film ends with pictures of the tubercle-free herd of cows on the farm attached to the colony, which supplies all the milk for the institution.

AIR AND SUN (300 feet).

“The Common Sun, the Air, the Skies
To them are opening Paradise.”

(Gray)

The subject of this short but picturesque film is the benefit to be derived from air and sun, not only as a means of special treatment for the diseased, but generally in strengthening and hardening the delicate and weakly, by a return for the time to the natural life, which owing to the restrictions of modern conditions we have too largely lost.

The scenes are chiefly laid in Switzerland, which is shown not only as a land of winter, but as a land of the sun and of summer beauty.

Similar methods are being followed in our own country, but need wider application.

The film touches on adults, but deals chiefly with children, who have the greatest claim on our protective care.

It shows that in the case of delicate children their school life need not be interrupted, but that training of the mind and body can go hand in hand. Nature herself too will be an object lesson which must insensibly expand and improve the mind.

The early pictures show the invalid at rest under different conditions in the open, but with returning strength active pursuits, work, and sport take their place. We follow the children in their country rambles, at their games, their work in the fields and garden, and at their picnic meals. We see them also earnestly at their lessons in open-air schools. One cannot but be struck by their joy and interest in all they do, and by the activity and swing of all their movements. Fatigue seems unknown.

The life described is spent with the skin bare, and we see them hardening and bronzing till they brave the depths of winter without clothing, revelling amid ice and snow, skating, ski-ing and tobogganning.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES.

Charge for hiring:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
30 slides (carriage extra) - - - - -	3 0

STATISTICAL.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total deaths from some of the principal diseases. England and Wales, 1919-1923. 2. Mortality per million living from some of the chief causes of death. England and Wales, 1923. 3. Mortality per million living from some of the chief causes of death. London, 1923. 4. Tuberculosis—all forms: Death rates, 1861-1923. Males and Females. England and Wales. 5. Phthisis: Death rates, 1861-1923. Males and Females. England and Wales. 6. Decline in death rate from all forms of tuberculosis. England and Wales, 1871-1923. 7. Decline in death rate from phthisis: England and Wales, 1871-1923. 8. Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales in each decade, 1871-1920. 9. Death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Metropolitan Boroughs, 1923. 10. Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in Scotland in each decade, 1871-1920. 11. Decline in death rate from all forms of tuberculosis: Scotland, 1871-1923. 12. Decline in death rate from phthisis: Scotland, 1871-1923. 13. Comparative mortality from all forms of tuberculosis, 1913-1921. London—Edinburgh—New York—Paris. 14. Deaths from tuberculosis. Under one year of age. England and Wales, 1923. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Deaths from tuberculosis. Ages, 1—4. England and Wales, 1923. 16. Deaths from tuberculosis. Ages, 5—9. England and Wales, 1923. 17. Deaths from tuberculosis. Ages, 10—14. England and Wales, 1923. 18. Percentage of bovine infection in certain forms of tuberculosis. Under 10 years of age. Over 10 years of age. 19. Percentage of bovine infection in certain forms of tuberculosis. All ages. 20. Male age incidence: Pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales, 1891-1900. Urban and Rural districts. 21. Female age incidence: Pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales, 1891-1900. Urban and Rural districts. 22. Urban age incidence: Pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales, 1891-1900. Males and Females. 23. Rural age incidence: Pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales, 1891-1900. Males and Females. 24. Age incidence: Pulmonary tuberculosis in London, 1891-1900. Males and Females. 25. Mortality from phthisis compared from that of all causes of death in various occupations, 1910-1912. 26. Tuberculosis and Housing: Comparison of death rate (all forms of tuberculosis in the Metropolitan Boroughs, 1923) with the number of rooms occupied per person. (Census, 1921.) 27. Death rates from tuberculosis, 1920. Counties, England and Wales. 28. Death rates from tuberculosis, 1920. County Boroughs, England and Wales. |
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SCIENTIFIC.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Cavity of thorax and diaphragm. 30. Front view of heart and lungs. 31. Heart and lungs (exterior). 32. Front view of cartilages of larynx: the trachea and bronchi. 33. Human lung. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Minute structure of lungs 35. Air cells and portion of lung magnified. 36. Human lung: section showing vascular supply of alveoli. 37. Human lung: section through infundibular; vascular supply. |
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SCIENTIFIC—continued.

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| <p>38. Micrococci.</p> <p>39. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>.—C. G. P. of pus ($\times 1000$).</p> <p>40. Chain forming micrococci. (Streptococci.)</p> <p>41. <i>Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus</i>.</p> <p>42. Pneumococcus (sputum).</p> <p>43. X-ray of lung—chronic pulmonary T.B.</p> <p>44. Ditto advanced pulmonary T.B. with spinal curvature.</p> <p>45. <i>Bacillus typhosus</i>.</p> <p>46. <i>Bacillus pneumoniae</i>. C. G. P. agar culture.</p> <p>47. <i>Bacillus diphtheriae</i>. C. G. P. serum culture ($\times 1000$).</p> <p>48. <i>Bacillus tuberculosis</i>.</p> <p>49. <i>Bacillus tuberculosis</i>. C. G. P. from glycerine glucose.</p> <p>50. Tubercle bacillus (sputum).</p> <p>51. Tubercle bacilli in human sputa ($\times 1000$).</p> | <p>52. Tubercle bacilli in sputum ($\times 1000$) from case of ordinary pulmonary phthisis.</p> <p>53. <i>Bacillus tuberculosis</i>. Pus from cavity.</p> <p>54. <i>Spirillum cholerae asiaticae</i> C. G. P. agar culture. Forty-eight hours' growth ($\times 1000$).</p> <p>55. Malaria; malignant parasite. "Ring forms."</p> <p>56. Actinomyces.</p> <p>57. Lung chronic fibroid phthisis.</p> <p>58. Tubercle in lung, caseated and broken down.</p> <p>59. Lung miliary tuberculosis</p> <p>60. Tubercle in lung.</p> <p>61. Tubercle bacilli in lung of inoculated rabbit.</p> <p>63. Tubercular deposit in bone.</p> <p>64. Tubercular process in cartilage.</p> |
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NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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| <p>65. Child undergoing treatment by heliotherapy for abscess and correction of deformity.</p> <p>66. Tuberculous disease of shoulder joint—X-ray.</p> <p>67. Tuberculosis of the spine—Pott's disease.</p> <p>68. Deformity in dorsal caries.</p> <p>69. Tuberculous disease of the hip-joint, untreated.—Note the lordosis and flexion.</p> <p>70. Tuberculous disease of the spine with marked deformity and emaciation.</p> | <p>71. Deformity as the result of tuberculous disease of the hip-joint.</p> <p>72. Light treatment at Poplar Solarium.</p> <p>73. Tuberculous abscess of knee.</p> <p>74. Tuberculous foot with twenty-eight fistulas.</p> <p>75. Early tuberculous disease of ulna and phalanx.—X-ray.</p> <p>76. Tuberculous knee-joint.—X-ray.</p> <p>77. Acute tuberculous disease of tibia and fibula.—X-ray.</p> |
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Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton and Hayling Island.

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| <p>78. A case of tuberculous disease of the spine in high plaster jacket. The jacket acts as an exoskeleton to take the place of the softened and diseased endoskeleton. The weight of the head is taken direct from the pelvis; note the moulding over the pelvis which makes this possible. The ventral window permits respiration and digestion to take place with comfort to the patient. This patient had severe tuberculous disease of cervical and upper dorsal spine and advanced tuberculous disease of both lungs. The photograph was taken fifteen years ago. The patient is now a healthy well-developed young woman earning her own living.</p> <p>79. Tuberculous disease of the hip joint with considerable deformity and spinal lordosis and abscess formation.</p> <p>80. The same patient as in 79. Deformity corrected. Leg fixed in a short plaster apica. (Note the moulding of the plaster.)</p> | <p>This photograph was taken twelve years ago. The patient is now a healthy young woman earning her own living.</p> <p>81. Patients suffering from acute tuberculous disease of the hip-joint receiving sun treatment on a solarium at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton.
NOTE: All children are educated while receiving treatment. These children are engaged in basket work.</p> <p>82. Ambulant patients suffering from various forms of surgical tuberculosis at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, setting out for sun treatment in the meadows and woods.</p> <p>83. Sun treatment for ambulant patients in the meadows of the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton.</p> <p>84. Amongst the wild flowers at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital. Ambulant patients receiving treatment.</p> <p>85. Ditto</p> |
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Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital —*continued.*

86. Sea bathing for ambulant patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis at the Marine Branch of the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island. No form of treatment is more effective in safely raising the metabolism of patients. Following the bathe is a sun bath.
87. A group of tuberculous cripples on the sea-balcony at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island. Note the splendid muscular development this treatment produces.
88. Sun worshippers at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton. The child on the left had suffered from (1) tuberculous disease of the left hip-joint with extensive abscess formation. There is complete restoration of function of the leg with unimpaired movement. (2) Very extensive glands of the neck, which have now completely disappeared. (3) Lupus vulgaris of the ear, cheeks, chest, both arms and buttocks; now quite healed. (4) Blepharitis with intense photophobia; no trace remains. The child on the right suffered from (1) advanced lupus of face and neck. (2) Extensive lupus of buttock. (3) Lupus of leg. (4) Tuberculous disease of the right knee-joint. All these lesions are rapidly healing.
89. Balneotherapy at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Hayling Island. Ambulant patients undergoing this treatment. (1) Paddle as in photograph. (2) Later are sprayed with sea water. (3) Finally undergo complete immersion.
90. Sun treatment amongst the flowers at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton.
91. Gardening during sun treatment at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island. All these patients had suffered from severe tuberculous lesions. From right to left as follows: (1) Tuberculous disease of elbow and knee with abscesses. (2) Multiple tuberculous lesions, numerous abscesses and sinuses. (3) Tuberculous disease of hip and knee with numerous sinuses. (4) Tuberculous disease of the shoulder. (5) Spinal caries with abscess formation. (6) Not identified. (7) Tuberculous disease of spine (3 foci), double psoas abscess and tuberculous disease of both hips. (8) Tuberculous disease of knee. (9) Tuberculous disease of spine. (10) Tuberculous disease of knee and hip.
92. A solarium at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island.
93. Children who have suffered from severe surgical tuberculosis after a bathe at the Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island. After the bathe the children are taken into specially prepared pens protected by wattle hurdles. They are rubbed down before a brazier (seen in foreground), put their feet in a trough containing warm water, have a hot drink and then a sun-bath.
211. Child admitted with very widespread tuberculous infection, comprising parietal and frontal caries, cervical adenitis, tuberculous disease of both elbows, both wrists, both lungs, both hips, both knees, both ankles, with numerous abscesses and sinuses, and mesenteric tubercle with intestinal destruction.
212. The same child on completion of treatment.
213. Case of advanced tuberculous disease of the spine with marked deformity.
214. Same patient after treatment. Deformity corrected.
215. Case of advanced pyæmia, including parietal caries, septic arthritis of hip, osteomyelitis of both tibiae, septic arthritis of both ankle joints.
216. Same patient after treatment.
217. Black and white. Two cases of tuberculous disease of the spine with paraplegia and psoas abscess. The child on the left receiving sun treatment. The child on the right before such treatment was commenced.
218. Solarium at Alton.
219. Sun and Shade Balcony at Alton.
220. Sun treatment on the beach at Hayling Island.
221. Ditto.
222. Ditto.
223. Waving to a passing ship at Hayling Island.
224. Ambulant cases receiving sun treatment at Alton.
225. Recumbent case undergoing balneotherapy at Hayling Island. This patient is suffering from tuberculous disease of the shoulder and hip.
226. Immersion during balneotherapy for recumbent cases at Hayling.
227. Patient on stretcher about to be bathed at Hayling.
228. Artificial light treatment for recumbent cases at Alton. The lamp is a 75 Ampere Carbon Arc.
229. A corner of the artificial light department at Alton.
230. Tuberculous disease of the hip joint before treatment at Alton.
231. Ditto after treatment.
232. Tuberculous disease of the spine before treatment.
233. Ditto after treatment.
234. Tuberculous disease of the spine and pubis.
235. Ditto after treatment. Note the improved musculature.

Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton (M.A.B.).

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| 258. Out for a walk. | 261. At play. |
| 259. A morning ride. | 262. Ditto. |
| 260. In the garden. | 263. Ditto. |

Dr. Rollier's School in the Sun, Leysin.

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| 264. Children undergoing treatment. | 268. Class at work. |
| 265. Boys setting out for their class. | 269. Skating. |
| 266. Girls setting out for their class. | 270. Ski-ing. |
| 267. On the way to the class. | 271. At play in the snow. |

Bovine Tuberculosis.

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| 94. Specimen of tubercle bacilli in milk
($\times 1000$). | 96. Cows groomed before milking. |
| | 272. ditto. |
| 95. Tuberculous ulcers in intestine of cow. | 273. Milking, showing hygienic milk pail. |
| | 274. Automatic milker at work. |

SANATORIUM LIFE.

Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley :

Graduated rest :

- 97. Men patients resting.
- 98. Men patients in bed on verandah.
- 99. Women patients resting on lawn.

Graduated exercise and labour :

- 100. Men patients walking.
- 101. Women patients walking.
- 102. Women patients gardening.
- 103. Men patients at work in fruit garden.
- 104. Men patients clipping ivy.
- 105. Men patients haymaking
- 106. Men patients woodcutting.
- 107. Men patients putting up posts.
- 108. Men patients feeding pigs.

Recreation :

- 109. Men patients playing bowls.
- 110. Women patients playing croquet.
- 111. Women patients preparing vegetables for dinner.

How consumptives built a reservoir :

- 112. Land before it was cleared.
- 113. Patients excavating and clearing away gravel.
- 114. Excavation completed : 500 tons earth removed.
- 115. Mixing concrete and putting at the bottom.
- 116. Reservoir completed : capacity 500,000 gallons.

COLONY LIFE.

Burrow Hill Colony, Frimley :

- 236. Entrance to Colony.
- 237. View from Colony buildings.
- 238. Sanatorium block : exterior.
- 239. Sanatorium block : interior.
- 240. Dining Hall : exterior.
- 241. Dining Hall : interior.
- 242. Patients at dinner.
- 243. Working in Market Garden (close up).

- 244. Working in Market Garden (showing buildings).
- 245. Ditto (distant).
- 246. Working in Carpenters' Shop.
- 247. Building garden shed.
- 248. Poultry runs built by patients.
- 249. View of estate.
- 250. Some of the tubercle-free dairy herd.
- 251. Visit of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught : walking through grounds.
- 252. Ditto inspecting the trainees.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

Kensal House (L.C.C.).

- 117. Classes at work.
- 118. Resting.
- 119. Making models.
- 120. Gardening.
- 121. At play.
- 122. Ditto.
- 123. Ditto.

St. Pancras School (L.C.C.).

- 253. A class.

Birley House (L.C.C.).

- 254. A class.
- 255. A class working in shelter.
- 256. Gardening.
- 257. At play.

“ BREATH OF LIFE,” “ SLUM LIFE,” ETC., SERIES.

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| 145. London children at play in open air. | 179. London Slum Life.—Dark, unventilated room, in which six people slept, one being a consumptive. |
| 146. Ditto. | 180. London Slum Life.—Bedroom made as hygienic as possible where consumptive patient is now living. |
| 147. Ditto. | 181. London Slum Life.—Interior of kitchen: a dirty, airless room inhabited by a consumptive woman. |
| 150. The anæmic work girl of our towns. | 182. London Slum Life.—Consumptive patient making use of back garden to carry out open-air treatment. |
| 151. Look at the fisher-lass and see the contrast. | 189. A baby's comforter with flies settling on it. |
| 158. The poor fishermen hardly ever contract consumption. | 190. Illustrated cartoon showing the dangers of putting milk near the sink. |
| 159. Engine drivers are comparatively free from consumption. | 191. Chart showing the amount of air required for ventilating purposes. |
| 161. In hospitals there is always a stream of fresh air. | 192. Diagram showing air-currents in a room warmed by an open fire. |
| 162. A whole street without a window open. | 193. The house-fly. |
| 164. Cleaning their houses but never opening the windows. | 194. Pocket spittoons. |
| 165. Windows closed and covered up with blinds and curtains. | 200. Hygienic cottages. |
| 166. Fireplaces which ventilate and warm the air. | 203. Convicts' cells. Often better lit and ventilated than some slum rooms. |
| 167. Fresh air carefully excluded from the bedroom. | 209. Banana cradle. |
| 173. Clouds of smoke are often made, but quite unnecessary. | 210. Infant feeding bottles, new and old. |
| 176. No smoke wasted in some of our towns. | |
| 177. Even the moor, the heather and ferns suffer from smoke. | |
| 178. London Slum Life.—A dark and sunless court. | |

APPENDIX IV.

Price List of Publications, Films, and Lantern Slides.

The following Publications have up to the present been issued by the Association, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 1, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

All members are entitled to receive one copy of each leaflet.

LEAFLETS.

- No. 1. How to prevent Tuberculosis.
 No. 3. Milk and Tuberculosis.
 No. 5. Diet in Tuberculosis.
 No. 7. Leaflet for those who have been in a Sanatorium.
 No. 8. Disinfection.
 No. 9. Hints on the Management of Children from 1 to 5 years of age.
 No. 10. Hints on the Care of Children of School Age.
 Per 1,000, £1 15s. 0d. Carriage extra.
 Per 100, 5s. 0d., per doz., 1s. 0d. Post free.

- No. 2. Fresh Air and Sunlight.
 Per 1,000, £1 5s. 0d. Carriage extra.
 Per 100, 3s. 0d., per doz., 6d. Post free.

HANDBILLS.

- Early Signs of Tuberculosis.
 Rules for Consumptives.
 Per 1,000, 10s. 0d. Carriage extra. Per 100, 1s. 0d. Post free.

VARNISHED CARDS.

- Prohibition of Spitting. Per doz., 6s. 0d.

CARDS (UNVARNISHED).

							£	s.	d.
1. Prohibition of Spitting.	1000 copies	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6
2. Prevention of Consumption.	100	„	...	...	...	...	0	8	3
3. How to Keep Well.	12	„	...	...	...	...	0	2	0

STATISTICAL CHARTS.

Set of 26 Statistical Charts, loose leaf in covers, 2s. 6d.

1. Total Deaths from some of the Principal Diseases. *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1919-1923.
2. Mortality per million living from some of the chief causes of death. *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1923.
3. Mortality per million living from some of the chief causes of death. *LONDON* 1923.
4. Tuberculosis — All forms: Death-rates, 1861-1923. Males and Females *ENGLAND AND WALES*.
5. Phthisis—Death-rates 1861-1923. Males and Females. *ENGLAND AND WALES*.
6. Decline in Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis. *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1871-1923.
7. Decline in Death-rate from Phthisis. *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1871-1923.
8. Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *ENGLAND AND WALES* in each Decade, 1871-1920.
9. Death-rates from all forms of Tuberculosis in the *METROPOLITAN BOROUGH*S, 1923.
10. Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *SCOTLAND* in each Decade, 1871-1920.
11. Decline in Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis. *SCOTLAND*, 1871-1923.
12. Decline in Death-rate from Phthisis. *SCOTLAND*, 1871-1923.
13. Comparative Mortality from all forms of Tuberculosis, 1913-1921. *LONDON—EDINBURGH—NEW YORK—PARIS*.
14. Deaths from Tuberculosis—under one year of age. *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1923.
15. Ditto ditto ditto Ages 1-4.
16. Ditto ditto ditto Ages 5-9.
17. Ditto ditto ditto Ages 10-14.
18. Percentage of Bovine Infection in certain forms of Tuberculosis. Under 10 years of age; over 10 years of age.
19. Percentage of Bovine Infection in certain forms of Tuberculosis. All ages.
20. Male Age Incidence: Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1891-1900. Urban and Rural Districts.
21. Female Age Incidence: Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1891-1900. Urban and Rural Districts.
22. Urban Age Incidence: Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1891-1900. Males and Females.
23. Rural Age Incidence: Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *ENGLAND AND WALES*, 1891-1900. Males and Females.
24. Age Incidence: Pulmonary Tuberculosis in *LONDON*, 1891-1900. Males and Females.

25. Mortality from Phthisis compared with that of all Causes of Death in Various Occupations. 1910-1912.
26. Tuberculosis and Housing : Comparison of Death-rate (all forms of Tuberculosis in the *METROPOLITAN BOROUGH*S, 1923) with the number of rooms occupied per person. (Census, 1921.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Transactions of Tuberculosis Conferences :—1919, 10s. ; 1920, 12s. 6d. ; 1923, 15s. ; 1924, 6s. ; 1925, 7s. 6d. ; 1926, 7s. 6d ; 1927, 7s. 6d.

Transactions of Second International Conference (London), 1921 :—15s. 0d.

Handbook of Tuberculosis Schemes for Great Britain and Ireland :—7s. 6d. (5th Edition).

Annual Reports :—1s. 0d.

Historical Sketch, 1898-1926 :—1s. 0d.

HIRE OF FILMS.

	Approximate Length	Per Night			Per Week		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Invisible Enemy"	2,200 ft.	1	11	6	8	0	0
"Life in a Sanatorium"	1,450 ft.	1	1	0	5	0	0
"The Story of John M'Neil"	1,400 ft.	1	1	0	5	0	0
"How Tuberculosis is caused"	950 ft.	0	10	6	2	0	0
"The Production of Certified Milk"	800 ft.	0	10	6	2	0	0
"Burrow Hill Colony"	300 ft.	0	5	0	1	0	0
"Air and Sun"	300 ft.	0	5	0	1	0	0

Carriage extra in all cases.

For Synopses of Films see Appendix II.

HIRE OF LANTERN SLIDES.

Per 30 slides per Lecture 3s. 0d. plus carriage.

For List of Slides see Appendix III.

APPENDIX V.

BURROW HILL COLONY, FRIMLEY.

Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

In submitting the Sixth Annual Report of Burrow Hill Colony I have pleasure in recalling a year of successful work in which the institution maintained the high standard of efficiency set in former years.

This report, dealing with 1927, records the work of the third year which has elapsed since the termination of the Ministry of Pensions Training Scheme on 31st December, 1924.

In consequence the patients who have been treated there during the past year constitute a very different group of cases from that for which the institution was primarily intended. It is true that a large number of them have been ex-service men, but they have not been cases suitable for training. Indeed, many of these ex-service patients have been quite unfit for work of any kind. Even among the civilian patients comparatively few have been fit to engage in the routine of a working colony.

To meet the requirements of this large group of cases it has been necessary to modify very considerably the original daily routine designed for Colonists. In view of these difficulties it is all the more gratifying to look back on a year of satisfactory work. A large number of the civilian patients have had their health restored and have been enabled to return to their former occupations.



CORNER OF THE MARKET GARDEN.

It is worthy of note that the only patients who have availed themselves of the facilities afforded for training in joinery and gardening have been young men who have not learnt a trade prior to their admission to the colony. In this matter our experience is in accord with the generally accepted view that the adult of mature years is not a suitable subject for change of occupation. On the other hand, a scheme of concurrent treatment and training would appear to offer the best solution for the difficult problem of the future in the case of young men or adolescents who have to undergo sanatorium treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. When such patients have learnt no trade, or have been engaged in a trade which is obviously unsuitable, it is evident that an adequate scheme of treatment must provide training for employment on the completion of treatment. Again young patients of this type are still sufficiently adaptable to make the training a practicable proposition.

The number of young patients of this class who have been admitted during the past year has been small, but several of these have taken full advantage of the training facilities offered.

While vocational training has not been attempted in the case of the older civilians, they have been employed in occupational work mainly in the garden and grounds. The improved health and vigour of patients thus



THE SANATORIUM BLOCK.

employed has been very noticeable, and many of them have expressed their gratitude for the benefit which they have derived. It has been gratifying to hear from many of these patients after their return to their homes, and to learn that they are keeping well and are able for their work.

Most of the ex-service patients have been unfit even for work of this occupational nature, and this is not to be wondered at when one recalls the fact that nearly all of them are cases of long-standing with histories of illness and disability dating back some ten or twelve years. This is admittedly a type of case for which very little can be done, but it should be remembered that these men have a strong claim upon our gratitude and deserve the best that we can give in the matter of treatment. Not a few of these ex-service patients have been admitted here on more than one occasion, and they always appear to be glad to return to the colony. It is satisfactory to observe that the majority of these patients improve greatly during their stay, and derive the maximum benefit which can be expected in cases of this chronic type.

The following tables of statistics cover the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1927 :

Table 1—Showing number of patients admitted and discharged during the year.

	In Residence Jan. 1, 1927.	No. Admitted.	No. Discharged.	In Residence Jan. 1, 1928.
Number of Cases	60	179	184	55

Table 2—Showing sources from which patients were drawn.

	No. of Cases.
London County Council	65
Surrey County Council	106
Essex County Council	8
	<hr/> 179

Table 3—Showing occupations of patients admitted.

Apprentices, Carpenters'	...	2	Coppersmith	...	...	1
Apprentice, Dental Mechanic's	...	1	Draughtsman	...	...	1
Apprentice, Plumber's	...	1	Errand Boy	...	...	1
Barmen	...	2	Electrician's Assistant	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	2	Engineers	...	...	10
Bricklayer	...	1	Farm Workers	...	...	8
Brickmaker	...	1	Factory Hands	...	...	2
Book Binder	...	1	Gamekeepers	...	...	2
Boot Maker	...	1	Gardeners	...	...	6
Bus Conductor	...	1	Gas Fitter	...	...	1
Bus Driver	...	1	Groundsman	...	...	1
Bus Cleaner	...	1	Hairdressers	...	...	2
Butler	...	1	Hawker	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers	...	2	Hotel Plateman	...	...	1
Carmen	...	4	Iron Moulder	...	...	1
Carpenters	...	4	Journalist	...	...	1
Clerks	...	24	Labourers	...	...	13
Coachman	...	1	Laundrymen	...	...	2

Table 3—Showing occupations of patients admitted—*continued.*

Leather Worker	...	...	...	1	Rifle Range Attendant	...	...	...	1
Male Nurses	...	...	...	3	Rubber Worker	...	...	...	1
Marine Fireman	...	...	...	1	Shop Assistants	...	...	...	8
Mercantile Marine, Captain	...	...	...	1	Sailor, R.N.	...	...	...	1
Metal Polishers	...	...	...	2	Scaffolder	...	...	...	1
Milkmen	...	...	...	4	Steam Wagon Driver	...	...	...	1
Motor Drivers	...	...	...	4	Ship's Steward	...	...	...	1
Music Engraver	...	...	...	1	Stoker	...	...	...	1
Painters and Decorators	...	...	...	5	School Teacher	...	...	...	1
Packers	...	...	...	2	Surveyor	...	...	...	1
Policeman	...	...	...	1	Traveller	...	...	...	1
Porters	...	...	...	4	Tailors	...	...	...	6
Postmen	...	...	...	3	Tram Conductor	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	4	Tool Maker	...	...	...	1
Provision Buyer	...	...	...	1	Waiter	...	...	...	1
Plumber's Mate	...	...	...	1	Warehouseman	...	...	...	1
Railway Workers :—					Watchmaker	...	...	...	1
Fireman	...	...	...	1	Window Cleaner	...	...	...	1
Engine Cleaners	...	...	...	2					
Checker	...	...	...	1					
Clerk	...	...	...	1					

Table 4—Showing approximate duration of illness of patients admitted.

Duration.	Months.		Years.										
	1-6	6-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10	
No. of Cases	20	29	27	16	14	11	6	7	12	6	10	21	

Duration.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	4 years.	22 years.	7 weeks.

Table 5—Showing quinquennial age periods of patients admitted.

Age Groups.	No. of Cases.				Age Groups.	No. of Cases.			
15—20	21	50—55	...	...	...	9
20—25	25	55—60	...	...	...	9
25—30	19	60—65	...	...	...	—
30—35	32	65—70	...	...	...	1
35—40	19					—
40—45	19	TOTAL	...	...	...	179
45—50	25					—

Table 6—Showing presence or absence of tubercle bacilli in expectorations.

No. of Cases	Positive	...	145	Negative	...	34
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Table 7—Showing duration of residence (in days) of patients discharged.

Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
141	590	2

Table 8—Showing results of treatment of patients discharged.

Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
No change	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL								184

Outdoor Departments.

Carpentry and Joinery Section.—Throughout the year a large number of orders for work in this district have been executed, including a contract for the erection of huts. There has never been a shortage of work for patients employed in this department, and the variety of orders undertaken has provided valuable experience in training.

Market Garden and Grounds.—As already indicated most of the patients employed in this section have been engaged in occupational work, for which our large garden and extensive grounds offer ample facilities.

An interesting development during the year has been the reclaiming of waste land, a portion of which has been laid out as an orchard. This is situated on rising ground facing the main entrance and promises to form a very pleasing feature in a few years time.

Farm.—As in most districts the weather conditions during 1927 were adverse to farming operations, but we succeeded in harvesting fairly good crops. There has been an ample supply of milk to meet all the demands of the institution, and I am pleased to report that we have a number of cows giving a heavy yield of milk.

A. H. MACPHERSON,
Medical Superintendent.

BURROW HILL COLONY,
FRIMLEY, SURREY.

APPENDIX VI.

The Secretary will be glad to be notified of any errors that may occur in these lists.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Anderson, Mrs.
Astor, The Viscount

Bannerman, G. L.
Barkworth, Miss
Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart.,
K.C.V.O., M.D.
Barton, S. Saxon, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.
Bathurst, Hon. W. R.
Beatson, Sir George, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
M.D.
Bennett, Sir William H.,
K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Blount, Miss M.
Bonn, Leo.
Bothwell, Miss
Broadbent, Miss
Broadbent, Walter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Brock, G. Sandison, M.B.E., M.D.
Browne, Rev. E. L.
Burrell, L. S. T., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Butterworth, Sir Alexander Kaye

Carlebach, Mrs. Joseph
Carmichael, Robert
Chatham, James
Clark, J. B.
Clarke, C. C.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.V.O.
Crosfield, Miss Margaret C.
Cummins, Professor S. Lyle,
C.B., C.M.G.

D'Abernon, The Lady
Dickson, Miss
Dodd, J. Theodore, M.A.
Douglas-Pennant, The Hon. Adela
Durning-Lawrence, Lady

Egerton of Tatton, The Lady
Elliott, Lt.-Col. George M.

Falmouth, Kathleen,
Viscountess
Findlay, Sir John R., K.B.E., LL.D.
Ford, Miss
Ford, P. J.

Frankish, Mrs.
Franklin, Ellis A.

Gilchrist, James C., M.B.
Giles, Rev. Edward
Gillespie, John R., M.A., M.D.
Green, Forster

Hasties, Messrs.
Heaf, Frederick, M.B.
Henley's Telegraph Works Co.,
Ltd., W. T.
Henry, Miss Frances
Herbert, Arthur

James, The Hon. Mrs. Bernard
Joshua, Mrs.

Lawson, David, M.D.
Lessing, Mrs.
Le Vieux, Dr. Henri T.
Lister, G. D.

MacDonnell, J. J., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.
Maitland, T. Gwynne, M.D.
Mallam, Mrs.
Marling, W. J. Paley
Marshall, Mrs. Victor
Martin, Frank
Martineau, John
Mason, The Lady Evelyn
Merz and McLellan, Messrs.
Mills, Henry John
Minet, William, M.A.
Morrice, George G., M.D.
Murray, Colonel Sir Charles
Wyndham, K.C.B.

Norris, Mrs.

Osborn, F. A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Osborne, John H.

Pain, Arthur C.
Pearson, S. Vere, M.B.
Perkins, Mrs.
Phillips, Sir Lionel, Bt.

Raikes, Mrs.
Rainer, Arthur, M.D.
Rea, Mrs. Alec L.
Roberts, Alexander F.
Robinow, Miss
Rosling, Percy

Sandford, Arthur, M.D.
Sankey, Ivor J.
Shawcross, Harold
Shigeno, K.
Smithson, Major Arthur, R.A.M.C.
Stevens, Mrs.
Streatfeild, Mrs. E. F.
Strutt, G. Herbert
Suffield, Dowager Lady

Tait, Henry B., F.R.C.S.
Teichmann, Mrs.
Thompson, Sir Herbert, Bart.
Thompson, Sir William J., M.D.
Thomson, H. Hyslop, M.D.
Trimble, Andrew, M.B.

Varrier-Jones, P. C., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Wakefield, Thomas, M.B.
Warde, Wilfrid B., M.D.
Weber, F. Parkes, M.D.
Weston, Henry J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Winchester, The Very Rev.
Dean of

MEMBERS.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, F. E. ...	1	1	0
Alexander, E. J. ...	5	0	0
Alison, Miss ...	0	5	0
Allix, Miss E. B. ...	1	1	0
Anonymous ...	0	5	0
Anonymous ...	2	2	0
Arkwright, Joseph A., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Atkins, Miss ...	1	0	0
Baird, W. A. ...	1	1	0
Barker, E. C. ...	2	2	0
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Montague, K.B.E. ...	1	1	0
Beacock, J.H. ...	0	5	0
Bennett, Miss Hughes	1	1	0
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E. ...	2	0	0
Bidwell, Miss A. H. ...	2	2	0
Brewer, Miss ...	1	1	0
Briggs, William, LL.D. ...	1	1	0
Broadbent, Miss ...	2	2	0
Brown & Polson, Ltd. Messrs. ...	3	3	0
Brown, E. Clifton ...	1	1	0
Brown, R.K., M.B. ...	0	5	0
Browning, Surgeon Commander H.A., R.N. ...	0	10	0
Bruce, J. Mitchell, C.V.O., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Brunner, Sir John, Bt. ...	2	2	0
Bulmer, Miss H. M. ...	0	5	0
Burton-Fanning, F. W., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Burwell, W. ...	0	5	0
Camoys, Jessie, Lady ...	1	1	0
Campbell, Mrs. E. M. ...	1	1	0
Candler, Miss Muriel T. ...	0	5	0
Caulfield, Mrs. R. M. ...	2	2	0
Chidell, Claude C., M.B. ...	1	1	0
Childs, Christopher, M.D. ...	1	1	0
Christie-Miller, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Clayton, Mrs. (the late) ...	3	0	0
Coleman, Lt.-Col. G. M. ...	0	5	0
Collinson, F. W., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Crockett, Sir James ...	2	2	0
Davidson, Mrs., M.B.E. ...	0	5	0
Debenham, Miss J. C. ...	1	1	0
Dewar, W. J., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Dimsdale, Mrs. Marcus ...	0	5	0
Dixey, Sir Harry E., M.D., D.L. (the late) ...	1	1	0
Dodds, W. J., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Dorrell, Miss Amy ...	1	1	0
Durham, The Earl of K.G. ...	5	0	0
Durrant, F. E. ...	0	5	0
Eastes, Thomas, M.D. ...	0	10	0
Edwards, P. W., M.B. ...	0	5	0
Elphinstone, Mrs. J. E. ...	1	0	0
Erlangers, Messrs. ...	14	0	0
Everard, F. O. ...	1	1	0
Fanning, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	1	1	0
Foggie, W. E., D.S.O., M.B. ...	0	5	0
Carried forward ...	75	18	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	75	18	0
Foot, H. ...	1	1	0
Forwood, Mrs. Miles ...	1	1	0
Foster, Major A. W. ...	1	1	0
Fradgley, E. W. ...	1	1	0
Frankish, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Gardner, H. Willoughby, M.B.E., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Gemmell, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Gibbins, H. B., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Gibson, G. D. ...	1	1	0
Giles, Rev. Edward ...	2	0	0
Glanvill, H. W. ...	1	1	0
Goodrich, Miss J. G. ...	0	5	0
Grimes, John ...	0	10	6
Harris, Miss A. L. ...	0	5	0
Hartley, Sir Percival H. S., C.V.O., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Harwood, Miss ...	3	0	0
Hastings Tuberculosis Care Committee ...	1	1	0
Hawkyard, A., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Helm and Co., Messrs. ...	2	0	0
Hendry, Miss E. M. ...	0	5	0
Herbert, E. ...	1	1	0
Herbert, Mrs. A. ...	1	0	0
Hills, Mrs. Ernest ...	0	5	0
Hincks, W. E. ...	1	1	0
Holdsworth, C. D., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Homan, Miss A. M. ...	2	2	0
Homer, J. T. ...	0	5	0
Howell, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Hunt, James ...	0	5	0
Hyams, F. ...	1	1	0
Illingworth, Mrs. Percy ...	5	5	0
Jardine, Ethel, Lady Buchanan ...	5	0	0
Jones, John ...	0	5	0
Jones, Lady ...	1	1	0
Jones, Sir Lawrence J., Bt., J.P. ...	1	1	0
Jones, Miss Amy ...	1	1	0
Jordan, N. T. K., M.B. ...	0	5	0
Kershaw, Arthur ...	0	5	0
Kidd, Percy, M.D. ...	1	1	0
King, D. Barty, O.B.E., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Lace, W. F., M.R.C.S. ...	0	5	0
Lawrence, Arthur ...	1	0	0
Lee, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Le Vieux, Dr. Henri T. ...	2	2	0
Lewisham Tuberculosis Care Committee ...	0	5	0
Lindsay, The Lady Jane ...	0	5	0
Livingstone, William, M.B., C.M. ...	0	5	0
Loch, Dowager Lady ...	1	1	0
London, Corporation of City of ...	0	5	0
Lovell, R. G., A.R.I.B.A. ...	1	1	0
Carried forward ...	128	4	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	128	4	6
Macadam, Miss I. J. R. ...	0	10	0
McClintock, H. F. ...	1	1	0
Macpherson, A. H., L.R.C.P. ...	0	5	0
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B. ...	1	1	0
Mallett, F.R., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Manifold, Colonel John F., C.M.G., R.F.A. ...	2	2	0
Marshall, Mrs. Victor ...	5	5	0
Martland, W. ...	1	1	0
Mason, J. Francis ...	1	1	0
Maude, Miss F. ...	2	0	0
Maude, Miss S. M. ...	1	1	0
Meakin, G. Elliot (the late) ...	1	1	0
Mihrban Trust, The ...	10	0	0
Miller, R. E. ...	1	1	0
Monk, G. H. ...	0	5	0
Moore, Miss Faith ...	1	1	0
Morgan & Co., Messrs. ...	0	10	0
Mothersill, Miss Emily ...	0	10	0
Moysey, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Murrie, Robert ...	1	1	0
Musters, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Nannetti, Miss M. F., L.R.C.P. ...	0	5	0
Noble, Leonard ...	2	2	0
Oliver, Mrs. Algernon ...	0	5	0
Osborne, J. H. ...	5	0	0
Owen-Mackenzie, Lady ...	1	1	0
Pai, M.K., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Parker, C.E. ...	0	5	0
Paterson, Miss M. M. ...	1	0	0
Patullo, Mrs. J. A. ...	0	5	0
Pepper, Colonel Charles ...	1	1	0
Philip, Professor Sir Robert, LL.D., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Pidduck, C. W. ...	0	5	0
Pilcher, Giles T. ...	2	2	0
Prest, E. E., M.D. ...	0	5	0
Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Ramsay, Mrs. John ...	1	0	0
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Messrs. ...	5	5	0
Reeves-Smith, G. ...	1	1	0
Rowe, Miss Mary ...	1	1	0
Royal National Sanator- ium for Consumption (Bournemouth) ...	0	5	0
Rushton, William ...	1	1	0
Ryman, Ltd., Messrs. H. J., Ltd. ...	1	1	0
St. Hill, Miss Annie ...	2	2	0
Saner, J.D., M.B. ...	0	5	0
Savill, Philip, M.D. ...	0	10	6
Scottish Life Assurance Company, Ltd. ...	1	1	0
Shackleton, Sir David ...	1	1	0
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D. ...	1	1	0
Carried forward ...	218	12	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	218	12	0	Brought forward	242	19	0	Brought forward	259	13	6
Singer, Sir Mortimer				Swan, C. R. ...	0	5	0	Webb, William ...	1	1	0
K.B.E. ...	10	10	0	Sykes Mrs. ...	1	1	0	Welsh National			
Smith, Miss Agnes	1	1	0	Symes-Thompson, H.E.				Memorial Association	0	5	0
Smithson, Major Arthur,				M.D. ...	0	5	0	Whitley, E. ...	1	1	0
R.A.M.C. ...	1	1	0	Teare, J., M.D.,	0	5	0	Wilkin, J. Whiteley	0	10	6
Society for Improving				Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J.	5	5	0	Wilkin, Mrs. J. Whiteley	0	10	6
the Conditions of the				Thomas, Miss G.	1	1	0	Williams, Sir J. Fischer,			
Labouring Classes,				Thompson, Sir Herbert,				C.B.E. ...	0	10	0
The ...	1	1	0	Bt. ...	1	1	0	Winckworth, W. B.,			
Somervell, John	0	5	0	Thomson, Sir St. Clair,				M.R.C.S. ...	0	5	0
Southwell, Miss...	0	5	0	M.D., F.R.C.S. ...	0	5	0	Wood, Miss F. Ethel	2	2	0
Spencer, Dr. F. H.	0	5	0	Tomson, W. Bolton M.D.	1	1	0	Woodcock, H. de C., M.D.	0	10	6
Spender-Clay, Lt.-				Trollope, H. ...	0	5	0	Worcestershire King			
Colonel, H.H., C.M.G.,				Ure, W. P. ...	1	1	0	Edward VII Sanator-			
M.C., M.P. ...	1	1	0	Walker, E. Lake	1	1	0	ium (Knightwick)	1	1	0
Sprigg, Mrs. F. A.	0	5	0	Walker, Miss Jane, M.D.	1	1	0	Wright, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Stallard, N. F., M.D.	1	1	0	Walker, Mrs. ...	0	5	0				
Startin, Mrs. ...	0	10	6	Ward, E., M.B. ...	0	10	6				
Stirling Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0	Watson-Kennedy, Mrs.	1	1	0				
Stowers, J. H., M.D.	0	5	0	Wayte, Miss Ellen	1	1	0				
Streatfeild, Mrs.	0	10	6								
Summers, W. —	5	5	0								
Carried forward	242	19	0	Carried forward	259	13	6				
								Total ...	£269	17	0

BURROW HILL COLONY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alexander, E. J....	5	0	0	Brought forward	30	7	6	Brought forward	87	19	0
Amos, Mrs. Alfred	0	10	0	Gibson, Miss ...	1	1	0	Nation, Howard...	5	5	0
				Goodrich, Miss ...	0	3	0	Norton, Miss F. Mont-			
				Gossage, Mrs. F. H.	5	0	0	gomery ...	3	3	0
Bannister, William	1	1	0	Græme, Mrs. L. O.	5	0	0				
Barnham, Colonel A. S....	2	2	0	Grant, Mrs. M. G.	5	0	0	Ormsby, The Misses	0	10	0
Barker, Mrs. E. B.	2	0	0	Granville, Earl ...	5	5	0				
Bogle-French, Miss L.				Gray, Mrs. F. J....	1	1	0	Pilkington, D. F.	9	0	0
R. ...	3	3	0					Plowden, Mrs. Roger	1	0	0
Bonnar, Miss J. K.	1	1	0	Harris, Mrs. (the late)...	5	0	0				
Browning, Mrs. Boyd	2	2	0	Hatton, Mrs. Villiers	1	1	0	Sebag-Montefiore, Hon.			
Bulkeley - Owen, Hon.				Hawker, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Mrs. (the late)	1	1	0					Shettleston Co-operative			
				James, Mrs. J. M.	1	0	0	Society, Messrs., Ltd.	1	1	0
Caldicott, C. R. ...	0	10	6	Jeffreys, Mrs. Arthur	2	2	0	Smiley, Dowager Lady	5	0	0
Clarke-Jervoise, Miss E.	2	2	0	Johnstone, Miss H. B....	1	10	0	Spencer, The Misses	1	2	6
								Swetenham, Mrs. E. W	1	1	0
Daltry, H. W. and L. O.	1	1	0	Lewis, The Hon. Annie							
Du Buisson, The Misses	2	2	0	L. ...	1	1	0	Todd, R. ...	1	1	0
Ede, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	Manfield, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	Van Heythuysen, the			
Elliott, Mrs. F. A.	1	0	0	Mardon, Captain E. G.,				Misses ...	0	10	0
Elphinstone, Mrs. J. E.	1	0	0	R.N.V.R. ...	3	3	0				
				May, Miss Emily S.	5	0	0	Wakeman, Capt. O.	1	10	0
Forbes, Mrs. Wm.	2	2	0	Miller, J. Boyd	10	10	0	Weeks, Miss A. A.	0	10	6
Ford, Miss	1	10	0	M. L. C. ...	0	10	0				
Carried forward	30	7	6	Moberley, Mrs. ...	0	2	6	Total	£120	15	0
				Moysey, Mrs. ...	2	0	0				
				Carried forward	87	19	0				

BURROW HILL COLONY DONATIONS.

Allen, Mrs. A. M. E. ...	£ s. d. 1 1 0	Brought forward	£ s. d. 9 14 0	Brought forward	£ s. d. 104 6 0
Champernowne, Mrs. F. G. ...	... 0 5 0	Harvey, Miss Alice ...	... 5 0 0	Reckitt Charity, Trustees of Sir James... ..	... 10 0 0
Cooper, Mrs., and Miss Geary ...	... 2 0 0	Harvey, Miss Edith ...	... 5 0 0	Roberts, Alex. F. ...	... 10 0 0
Dind, Nurse ...	... 0 10 0	Ireland, Rev. W. P. ...	... 1 0 0	Rust, Miss C. M. ...	... 0 2 6
Dronsfield, Mrs. ...	... 1 0 0	Jaffe, John ...	... 5 0 0	St. Dunstan Society ...	... 3 0 0
Fedden, A. Player ...	... 1 1 0	Langbank Parish Guild	1 0 0	Staford, Mrs. Hugh ...	... 5 5 0
Findlay, J. B. ...	... 1 1 0	Lesslie, R. I. ...	... 9 9 0	Stursberg, W. A. and Mrs. ...	... 5 0 0
Goddard, Miss ..	... 0 5 0	McIlwraith, Lady ...	... 10 0 0	Summer Trust, The John	2 2 0
Goldhawk, Miss ...	... 0 10 0	Merz, Charles H. ...	... 10 0 0	Tyson, Miss S. ...	... 0 2 6
Hammond, F. ...	... 1 1 0	Millington, Bequest of the late Miss B. H.	40 0 0	Withers, Percy and Mrs.	2 2 0
Hartley, Rev. Canon ...	... 1 0 0	Peto, S. Arthur ...	... 5 0 0	Young, Miss J. L. ...	... 1 1 0
Carried forward	9 14 0	Pott, Miss E. M. ...	... 2 2 0	Total	£143 1 0
		Preedy, Mrs. ...	... 1 1 0		
		Carried forward	104 6 0		

GENERAL FUND DONATIONS.

British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. Employees Benevo- lent Fund ...	£ s. d. ... 2 12 6	Brought forward	£ s. d. 4 8 6	Brought forward	£ s. d. 8 12 6
Candler, Miss M. T. ...	... 0 5 0	Ipswich Industrial Co- operative Society, Messrs., Ltd. ...	... 1 1 0	Markham, E. T. ...	... 0 10 6
Herzberg, B. ...	... 1 1 0	Llewellyn, W. ...	... 1 1 0	Oliver, Mrs. Algernon...	... 0 5 0
Hills, Mrs. Ernest ...	... 0 10 0	Macdonald & Fraser, Messrs. ...	... 2 2 0	Roberts, A. F. ...	... 20 0 0
Carried forward	4 8 6	Carried forward	8 12 6	Smyth, Miss A. E. ...	... 1 0 0
				Total	£30 8 0

DONATIONS TO THE SPECIAL APPEAL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales	5	0	0	Brought forward	3,782	17	11	Brought forward	4,651	17	3
Adams, A. E.	5	5	0	Burbidge, Lady (Woodman)	12	10	0	Douglas, Greville	5	0	0
Aitken, R. M., Executors of	500	0	0	Burrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Merick, R., Bt., c B.E.	5	0	0	Dreyfus, Dr.	11	0	0
Albrecht, F.	5	5	0	Bury, O. R. H.	5	5	0	Drucker, Jean	10	10	0
Alexander, Mrs.	5	0	0	Butcher, Mrs. F. G.	10	10	0	Dymond, Mrs.	10	0	0
Allan, Mrs.	5	0	0	Butterfield, H. D.	10	0	0	Dysart, The Earl of	50	0	0
Allardree, N.	10	0	0	Buxton, Mrs.	5	0	0	Elkertson, Frank	7	7	0
Allen, J. R.	10	0	0	Cadman, Lady	11	15	0	Eumorfopoulos, G.	5	5	0
Alston, Mrs.	150	0	0	Caine, Mrs. Florence... ..	50	0	0	Fairley, John	5	9	1
American Women's Club (Bridge Party)... ..	518	9	7	Caird, P.	25	0	0	Fawcett, Mrs.	20	0	0
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Messrs.... ..	10	10	0	Callendus Cable Co.... ..	5	5	0	Fenwick, Miss	5	0	0
Angus, R. L.	25	0	0	Calm, J.	100	0	0	Ferguson, P.	10	10	0
Anonymous	5	0	0	Calvert, Miss	20	0	0	Ferguson & Clark, Messrs.	5	5	0
Anonymous	5	0	0	Camilleri, Colonel	9	9	0	Ferons, T. R.	10	0	0
Anonymous ("A Friend")	5	0	0	Campbell, E. R.	25	0	0	Findlay, T. D.	10	10	0
Anonymous ("A Friend")	5	0	0	Cant, Mrs. C. B.	10	0	0	Findlay-Hamilton, G.	10	0	0
Anonymous	5	5	0	Cargill, Sir John, Bt.	100	0	0	Finnie, Miss Helena	5	0	0
Anonymous	10	0	0	Carmichael, James	10	10	0	Flag Day Proceeds	67	14	6
Anonymous	10	10	0	Carthew, Lt.-Col. D.S.O.	10	10	0	Forester, The Lord	5	5	0
Anonymous	23	7	3	Carthew, Mrs.	52	10	0	Forsyth, Mrs.	10	10	0
Anonymous	500	0	0	Chamberlain, Miss C.	5	0	0	Fox, Major John	10	0	0
Anton, Miss	10	0	0	Chapman, F. W.	5	0	0	Franklin, L. B.	5	0	0
Ashton, H. S.	520	0	0	Chapman, Mrs. M.	5	0	0	French, Captain Sir Houston, c.v.o.	10	0	0
Astley, C. C.	5	0	0	Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.	5	0	0	Fry, A. M.	100	0	0
Badges (sold at Conference)	5	5	0	"Churchwarden"	5	5	0	Fry, L. G.	5	0	0
Baiss, R. S.	10	10	0	City of London Electric Lighting Co.	5	5	0	Fulton, Norman	5	0	0
Baron, Bernhard	250	0	0	City and West End Properties	10	0	0	Gibson, G.	10	0	0
Barrow, Miss Dora	5	0	0	Clark Kerr, A. J.	5	0	0	Gollin, A.	5	5	0
Barter, H. H.	5	0	0	Cleveland Bros., Messrs.	7	10	4	Graham - Greene, Sir W.	25	0	0
Beaumont, R.	5	0	0	Cohen, Lt.-Col. Stanley	10	10	0	Graham-Watson, A. F.	5	5	0
Beddington, Lt.-Col. Claude	267	10	0	Collie, J. R.	10	0	0	Greene, E. E.	10	0	0
Begg, H. C.	5	5	0	Colvin, Capt.	5	0	0	Greene, Sir Raymond, Bt.	5	5	0
Beit, Sir Otto, Bt., K.C.M.G.... ..	500	0	0	Connell, B.	5	0	0	Greenlees, Major Lindon	5	5	0
Bentinck, The Lady Charles	50	0	0	Cook, Sir Henry	5	0	0	Greenwell, Sir Bernard Bt., M.B.E.	25	0	0
Berners, W. F.	5	0	0	Cooper, Major	5	0	0	Greer, T. M.	5	0	0
Besson, Mrs.	7	0	0	Cooper, Miss J. M.	5	10	0	Griffiths, Mrs. P.	5	0	0
Biddle, Miss E. F.	5	0	0	Corbett, H. G.	21	0	0	Guggenheim, Senator S.	50	0	0
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, Bt., c.B.E.	50	0	0	Corrigan, Mrs.	5	0	0	Halesworth House-to-House collection	7	11	4
Blackburn, Edward	5	0	0	Cory, Sir Clifford, Bt.	7	10	0	Hamilton-Russell, The Hon. F. G.	25	0	0
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, Bt., c.B.E.	5	5	0	Courage and Co., Ltd.	5	5	0	Hanberger, Mrs.	10	0	0
Blickling Hall, Sales at Bolton, W.	15	4	6	Cranborne, The Viscountess	15	0	0	Hankey, Col.	5	0	0
Boughton Knight, C. A.	5	0	0	Cruickshank, R. G.	5	0	0	Harman, C.	10	0	0
Bourne, S.	5	0	0	Cullen, W. H.	10	10	0	Harter, Mrs.	5	0	0
Bournemouth Concert	103	12	7	Cunliffe-Lister, Lady... ..	50	0	0	Haslam, E. S.	5	0	0
Bowser, Mrs.	5	5	0	Curtis, G. B. E.	5	0	0	Hassamein, Bey	50	0	0
Bradbury, F.	5	5	0	Dale, Major D.... ..	5	5	0	Havie, H. J.	20	0	0
Bradbury, H.	25	0	0	Dance, Miss	5	0	0	Heaviside, Lady Sophia	5	0	0
Brand, The Hon. Robt. H.	10	0	0	Darwin, Francis	5	0	0	Hecht, G.	5	5	0
Brass, Capt.	5	0	0	Davies, Major A.	10	10	0	Hedderwick, W. H.	5	0	0
Brassey, The Countess	10	0	0	Davies, Mrs. E. A.	10	0	0	Henderson, Mrs.	10	0	0
Bristow, Miss	5	0	0	Davis, T. B.	25	0	0	Henderson, The Hon. Alex. P.	10	10	0
Brocklebank, J. P.	5	0	0	Davy, R. A.	20	0	0	Hendricks, H. L.	5	0	0
Broom, C. G.	9	9	0	Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H.	21	0	0	Henn, J. H.	10	0	0
Brown, Col.	5	0	0	Dawson, Col. Mathews	10	0	0	Hermon, Mrs.	5	0	0
Brown, H. T.	5	5	0	De Beers Consolidated Mines	10	0	0	Heywood, N. A.	5	0	0
Brown, Miss Richmond	9	0	0	Denis, John	5	5	0	Hickling, A. W.	52	10	0
Browne, Col. G.	5	5	0	Denison, A. J.	10	0	0	Higson, Capt. Wm.	5	0	0
Buchan, Miss E.	5	0	0	Devitt, A.	5	0	0				
Bulteel, L.	5	0	0	Dewar, Mrs.	5	0	0				
				Dick, H. C.	5	0	0				
				Dimsbury, Mrs.	5	0	0				
				Dinsdale Hall S.S. Co., Ltd., Messrs.	10	10	0				
Carried forward	3,782	17	11	Carried forward	4,651	17	3	Carried forward	5,437	19	2

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	5,457	19	2
Hill, H. J. ...	5	5	0
Hill, J. E. ...	5	5	0
Hitchcock, R. A. ...	5	5	0
Holford, Capt. ...	5	0	0
Holroyd, Mrs. ...	50	0	0
Holt, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Holt, Harrison ...	5	0	0
Hooper, R. H. ...	5	0	0
Hope, The Hon. Lady, O.B.E. ...	5	5	0
Hordern, Sir Samuel ...	10	10	0
Horne, A. B. ...	5	0	0
Houfton, J. P. ...	5	5	0
Houfton, J. W. ...	10	0	0
Hubbard, H. M. ...	200	0	0
Hudson, R. W. ...	10	10	0
Hughes, Mrs. Harrison	10	0	0
Huntley and Palmers, Ltd., Messrs. ...	52	10	0
Huskinson, T. W. ...	5	0	0
Iddon, E. ...	5	0	0
Illingworth, Mrs. G. ...	5	0	0
Irwin, Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ...	20	0	0
Italian Marionette Matinée ...	87	0	10
Jackson, John ...	5	5	0
Jaffe, J. ...	10	10	0
James, H. V. ...	5	5	0
Johns, J. ...	11	1	7
Johnson, Percy ...	20	0	0
Killick, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Kincaid - Smith, Brig.- Gen., K. J., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	10	0	0
Knight, Charles A. ...	21	0	0
Knowles, Major ...	5	0	0
Kolle, H. W. ...	50	0	0
Kruse, Mrs. ...	25	0	0
Ladbroke & Co., Ltd., Messrs. ...	5	5	0
Iaing, The Misses ...	5	5	0
Latta, Sir John, Bt. ...	26	5	0
Lazard, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messrs. ...	25	0	0
Le Bas, Mrs. ...	8	5	0
Leven & Melville, The Earl of ...	10	10	0
Lewisham Appeal ...	480	0	0
Leynes, Rear-Adml. ...	50	0	0
Lloyd, Capt. H. W. ...	5	0	0
Locker-Lampson, Capt. ...	11	0	0
Loewenstein, A. ...	10	0	0
London, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ...	5	0	0
London & Manchester Assurance Co., Messrs. ...	5	5	0
Longbottom, C. A. ...	5	5	0
Louch, Charles ...	5	0	0
Love, J. H. ...	5	0	0
Loveitt, P. G. ...	5	5	0
Lowe, C. G. ...	10	0	0
Lowther, Sir Charles, Bt., D.S.O. ...	5	0	0
Lucas, Ltd., J., Messrs. ...	21	0	0
Luke, A. M. ...	10	0	0
Luke, J. ...	10	0	0

Carried forward 6,866 6 7

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	6,866	6	7
Macandrew, E. ...	10	0	0
Macandrew, K. ...	5	0	0
McCorquodale, M. C. ...	10	10	0
McDougall, R. ...	5	0	0
MacFarland, A. ...	5	0	0
McFarlane, Mrs. E. C. ...	5	0	0
MacGregor, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Mackenzie, G. R. ...	10	10	0
Mackenzie, Lady Owen	5	0	0
Mackie, Lady ...	5	0	0
McLeod, Sir Charles, Bart. ...	21	0	0
MacLeod, D. ...	20	0	0
McLeod, Sir Reg., K.C.B. ...	5	0	0
Maguire, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Manchester Ball (see Sir Edwin Stockton, M.P.)			
Manley, F. H. ...	5	0	0
Mann, E. J. ...	5	0	0
Mann-Thomson, Mrs. E. ...	10	10	0
Manville, Sir Edward	5	10	0
Marshall, The Rt. Hon. Lord ...	10	10	0
Marshall, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Marshall, Mrs. C. ...	10	0	0
Martineau, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Mason, W. H. ...	5	0	0
Maxwell, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G. ...	5	0	0
Mayall, George ...	7	7	0
Mellor, Mrs. ...	15	0	0
Mellor, N. W. ...	10	10	0
Mellor, V. W. ...	10	10	0
Mercer, Miss E. K. ...	10	0	0
Mercers, The Worship- ful Co. of ...	250	0	0
Merchant Taylors, The Worshipful Co. of ...	10	10	0
Meux, The Hon. Lady	5	0	0
Miller, Lt.-Col. ...	5	0	0
Miller, Gordon ...	5	0	0
Mond, Mrs. Henry ...	5	5	0
Montagu, J. ...	5	0	0
Morgan, J. P. ...	200	0	0
Morris, F. H. ...	5	5	0
Mosman, A. C. ...	5	5	0
Mountbatten, the Lady Louis ...	5	0	0
Muir, J. F. ...	50	0	0
Mumford, G. W. ...	10	10	0
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E. ...	10	0	0
Naish, R. D. ...	34	2	0
Nash, Mrs. and Miss Stevens ...	5	0	0
Nathan, Mrs. J. ...	45	15	0
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Messrs. ...	5	5	0
Nettlefold, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Nichols, C. ...	10	0	0
Noble, Miss ...	5	0	0
Noble, L. ...	5	5	0
Nunn, F. C. ...	5	5	0
Oliverson, C. H. ...	100	0	0
Orpen, Sir William, K.B.E., R.A. ...	5	0	0
Palmer, G. ...	5	0	0
Parker, William ...	5	0	0
Parrish, Mrs. K. ...	10	0	0
Patrick, Mrs. R. ...	5	0	0
Paxton, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Peacock, C. H. ...	5	5	0
Peat, Sir William, C.V.O. ...	5	5	0

Carried forward 7,946 5 7

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,946	5	7
Peak, Fearn and Co., Ltd., Messrs. ...	52	10	0
Pellew, Edward ...	10	10	0
Penn, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Peto, R. A. ...	10	0	0
Pilkington, A. ...	10	10	0
Pitcairn, Miss (collect- ed by) ...	39	15	0
Pourtales, The Com- tesse de ...	200	0	0
Pretor-Pinney, A. ...	5	0	0
Pritt, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Radcliffe-Platt, Miss ...	5	5	0
Ralli, A. ...	5	0	0
Ralli, E. L. ...	10	10	0
Ramsden, T. ...	10	0	0
Randall, R. ...	5	5	0
Ranksborough, The Lady ...	10	0	0
Reckitt, A. L. ...	25	0	0
Rees-Mogg, Mrs. ...	12	0	0
Refuge Assurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. ...	105	0	0
Richardson, C. F. ...	5	0	0
Richmond, F. ...	10	10	0
Robert, Capt. Marshall	5	0	0
Robinson, Vincent ...	5	5	0
Roedean School, per Miss Tanner ...	15	13	8
Ronaldshay, The Earl of ...	5	0	0
Rothschild, J. ...	10	0	0
Royal London Mutual Insurance Soc., Ltd., Messrs. ...	52	10	0
Ruffer, Lady ...	5	0	0
Samuel, Sir John, K.B.E. ...	5	0	0
Samuel, S. ...	7	10	0
Sanderson, T. M. ...	5	5	0
Santarelli, L. ...	6	0	0
Sassoon, M. S. ...	10	0	0
Satterlie, Mrs. ...	30	0	0
Satterlie, H. L. ...	20	0	0
Schilizzi, Stephen ...	20	0	0
Schroder, H. W. B. ...	5	0	0
Selfridge, H. Gordon ...	5	0	0
Seligman, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Seymour, Major E., D.S.O., C.V.O., O.B.E. ...	5	5	0
Skinner, Sir Sydney ...	10	10	0
Smiley, The Dowager Lady ...	5	0	0
Smith, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Smith, Alfred ...	10	0	0
Snadden, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Southwold Concert ...	24	1	9
Stephen, Fred ...	10	0	0
Stiven, A. W. ...	5	0	0
Stockton, Sir Edwin, M.P. (Manchester Ball, Treasurer) ...	1568	14	3
Stracey, Clitheroe, Col. ...	5	0	0
Sturroch, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Sun Life Insurance of Canada ...	210	0	0
Tata, Sir Dorabji ...	5	0	0
Taylor, John ...	5	0	0
Taylor-Smith, A. ...	5	0	0
Tennant, J. ...	5	0	0
Tennyson, The Hon. Mrs. Lionel ...	6	6	0
Thomson, Mrs. ...	5	0	0

Carried forward 10,605 6 3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	10605	6	3
Thornecroft, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Thorneycroft, Mrs. ...	25	0	0
Tinning, Miss ...	10	0	0
Titchfield, The Marchioness of (collected by)	35	0	0
Titcomb, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
T. Mc. M. ...	500	0	0
Toulmin, H. W. ...	5	0	0
Towle, Sir Francis C.B.E., ...	5	0	0
Travers, E. A. ...	5	0	0
Trivett, L. ...	5	5	0
Tubbs, S. W. ...	10	10	0
Tucker, S. A. ...	5	5	0
Tullis, H. P. ...	5	0	0
Upson, F. W. ...	5	5	0
Valder, William ...	5	0	0
Vanneck, the Hon. Andrew ...	5	5	0
Carried forward	11,242	1	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	11,242	1	3
Wagg, E. ...	10	10	0
Walker, Miss ...	10	0	0
Walker, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Walker, A. ...	50	0	0
Walton, Mrs. G. ...	5	0	0
Warde-Aldam, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Watford Rotary Club	9	18	0
Watson, R. I. ...	25	0	0
Webster, Alexander ...	10	0	0
Webster, J. D. ...	5	5	0
Weddel, William ...	10	0	0
Wetzlar, J. S. ...	5	5	0
Wheatley, Maj., O.B.E.	5	0	0
Wheway, S. B. ...	5	5	0
Whitaker, Colonel ...	20	0	0
White, F. A. ...	10	0	0
Wild, F. D. ...	20	10	0
Wilde, Major ...	5	0	0
Willmott, J. ...	5	5	0
Wills, F. J. ...	10	10	0
Wills, W. ...	50	0	0
Wilson, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Carried forward	11,529	19	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	11,529	19	3
Wilson, M. F. ...	5	0	0
Wilson, R. C. ...	5	0	0
Wilson, R. G. ...	10	0	0
Wood, Mrs. Frances ...	5	0	0
Wood, J. ...	5	0	0
Wrey, Mrs. F. ...	10	0	0
Wrigley, Miss ...	10	0	0
Wyndham, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Yarborough, The Earl of, P.C. ...	10	0	0
Yerburgh, Mrs. R. A. ...	100	0	0
	11,694	19	3
Total of all donations of under £5	1,996	18	6
Total	13,691	17	9

APPENDIX VII.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

CUMBERLAND BRANCH.

<i>Treasurer and Honorary Secretary</i>	-	-	H. S. CARTMELL, Esq.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	34, LOWTHER STREET, CARLISLE.
<i>Medical Superintendent of Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld</i>	-	-	W. GOODCHILD, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

<i>Chairman of General Committee</i>	-	-	WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq., J.P., M.D., F.R.C.S.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	FRED FORREST, Esq.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	54, JOHN STREET, SUNDERLAND.
<i>Medical Superintendent at Stanhope and Wolsingham Sanatoriums</i>	-	-	JOHN GRAY, Esq., M.B., O.B.E.

GALASHIELS BRANCH.

<i>Chairman of Committee</i>	-	-	G. D. GIBSON, Esq.
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	-	-	D. G. STALKER, Esq.
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	-	-	JOHN LITTLE, Esq.

ILFORD TUBERCULOSIS CARE ASSOCIATION.

<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	ARTHUR SWANN, Esq.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	L. LAMB, Esq.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	38, OAKFIELD ROAD, ILFORD.

LEEDS TUBERCULOSIS CARE ASSOCIATION.

<i>General Secretary</i>	-	-	S. JACOB, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
<i>Secretary of Case Committee</i>	-	-	Miss F. B. MACKAY.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	155, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.

LEYTON TUBERCULOSIS CARE ASSOCIATION.

<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	T. P. HAINES, Esq.
<i>Honorary Secretary and Treasurer</i>	-	-	C. W. SAMAIN, Esq.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	180, HIGH ROAD, LEYTON, E.10.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

<i>Honorary Secretaries</i>	-	-	W. M. ROBSON, Esq., M.D. C. H. BATTLE, Esq.
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	-	-	PERCY H. PAGE, Esq.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	A. CLIFFORD TOWERS, Esq., F.S.A.A.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	15, GUILDHALL ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.
<i>Medical Superintendent of Creaton Sanatorium</i>	-	-	C. MILNE, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

<i>Chairman of General Committee</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss EVANS.
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	F. N. ELLIS, Esq.
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	W. C. FLEWITT, Esq.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss C. L'OSTE PROBART.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	-	-	-	37, GOLDSMITH STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss CONSTANCE LIGHTFOOT.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss PRICE.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	-	-	-	16, ST. GILES, OXFORD.

READING TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY CARE ASSOCIATION.

<i>Chairman of Executive Committee</i>	-	-	Councillor EDITH M. SUTTON, J.P.
<i>Joint Honorary Treasurers</i>	-	-	H. T. MORLEY, Esq. Rev C. W. O. JENKYN.
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	-	-	Miss ROBSON SMITH.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 1, LONDON ROAD, READING.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION IN THE
COUNTY OF SALOP AND THE HUNDRED OF MAELOR.

<i>Chairman of Executive Committee</i>	-	-	Lt.-Col. R. C. DONALDSON-HUDSON, D.S.O.
<i>Chairman of Sanatorium Committee</i>	-	-	H. C. SIMPSON, Esq.
<i>Chairman of Care Committee</i>	-	-	E. B. MOSER, Esq.
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	-	-	A. E. PULLEN, Esq.
<i>Secretaries</i>	-	-	Messrs. CLOTHIER, WATKINS and RIDDELL, Chartered Accountants.
<i>Office</i>	-	-	7, THE SQUARE, SHREWSBURY.
<i>Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium, Shirlett, near Much Wenlock</i>	-	-	F. T. TURNER, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

SOUTHEND TUBERCULOSIS AFTER CARE SUB-COMMITTEE.
(Southend Civic Guild of Help.)

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